

# US studying ways to destroy missile site

## Iran constructing new bunker for Silkworms

WASHINGTON, July 1. (UPI) Iran is about to finish an underground site for firing Silkworm missiles on ships entering the Gulf, and a US warship with advanced weaponry is countering the increased threat, a US commanding general says.

Marine Gen. George Crist, commander of US Middle East forces, said yesterday that Iran is expected to complete construction of the Silkworm bunker by late summer or early fall. The site would make it easier for Iran to attack shipping at the Strait of Hormuz, which leads into the Gulf, he said.

Crist said the bunker at the Iranian coastal town of Kūhestak "changes the entire equation" for shipping in the vital oil sea lanes of the Gulf.

Military officials are devising a strategy for destroying the site, which would include the use of highly accurate "Smart" bombs, he said. Aircraft from nearby US carriers would provide the necessary firepower to destroy the launch sites.

**Detect**

Pentagon sources early last year said the Iranians were constructing a launching facility for their Chinese-built Silkworm missiles. Crist said the site near Kūhestak, on a bluff at the southern end of the strait, would allow Iran to close down shipping through the waterway.

"This site, with a 57-mile-range (92-km) missile, will cover the entire Strait of Hormuz," Crist told reporters. "It will allow Iran to have the missile ready to be fired within five minutes."

Iran has had the Silkworm anti-ship missiles for nearly two years and has periodically moved the weapons up and down the shores of the strait.

Because the new permanent facility would be underground, it would be more difficult for ships to detect launch preparations, Crist said. The site could accommodate four missiles and would be harder to destroy than the open platforms now along the strait's shores.

**Cruiser**

In addition, Crist said there are reports that China may ship Iran another anti-ship missile, the C-801. He described the weapon as a Chinese version of the French Exocet, which Argentine aircraft used in the 1982 Falklands war to sink a British fighting ship. Such a missile could be used from small Iranian gunboats.

To offset the Silkworm threat, Crist said the Navy has placed an Aegis missile cruiser within range of the launching facility. The cruiser, equipped with highly advanced radar and missiles for tracking and shooting down Silkworms, would be ordered to fire against any Silkworm launched, he said.

In the past, the Navy had placed the battleship Iowa in the strait to destroy any Silkworms the Iranians might deploy.

Crist said the number of Iranian attacks on commercial shipping in the Gulf has dropped since an April battle with US warships and the ensuing implementation of US policy aiding neutral vessels.

He said the five or six attacks against commercial ships since the April fighting have occurred 60 to 80 miles from US warships.

"They've attacked where they know damn well we don't patrol... They've been most circumspect, most careful not to antagonize us," he said.

US warships and planes sank two Iranian ships on April 18 and damaged four more in retaliation for the mining of the US frigate Samuel B. Roberts.

**Protection**

Shortly afterward, President Reagan said US warships could aid nearby, innocent vessels requesting help if they were not carrying arms for one of the belligerents in the eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

In London an influential House of Commons committee yesterday criticised the United States for extending naval protection to neutral shipping in the Gulf without consulting other Western countries which operate patrols.

The all-party Foreign Affairs committee said Britain should demand to be consulted in the future.



People run in panic moments after a car full of explosives blew up in West Beirut. (Reuter wirephoto)

## Iraq admits using chemical weapons in retaliation

BONN, July 1. (Reuters) Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz admitted today that his country had used chemical weapons in the Gulf war, but only in retaliation against Iran which he said had used them first.

"I am a frank man. I can say that such weapons were used in the conflict. The Iraqis started the use. The Iraqis were the invaders of Iraq," Aziz told a news conference at the end of a visit to West Germany.

Diplomats said it was the first time Iraq had admitted publicly that it had used chemical weapons in the seven-year-old war. Iran has consistently accused its enemy of using them.

"We believe that every nation has a right to protect itself from invasion. The means might be controversial — there are differences to this matter from different angles," Aziz continued.

**Responsible**

Repeatedly pressed to repeat his statement, Aziz said: "Sometimes such weapons were used in the bloody war. By both sides."

"It was a very complicated, bloody conflict. It has to be judged within the circumstances and the facts," he added.

Aziz said Iran was responsible for starting the war in 1980 by shelling Iraqi coastal towns and attacking its shipping.

He called on Iran to firmly accept a United Nations Security Council resolution, adopted unanimously in July 1987, calling for a ceasefire.

"The failure of Iran to accept the resolution means that Iran has not made the choice to accept a peaceful settlement to the conflict," Aziz said.

Aziz said he had made these points during talks in Bonn in the past two days with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Genscher has frequently met Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, and last year indirectly accused Iraq of using chemical weapons and starting the war.

Asked why Iraq had not signed the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons, Aziz said his country was not obliged to accept international regulations if its enemies did not.

"You cannot say I am going to respect all these conventions and give the liberty to the other side not to respect them and to choose this convention or that at its own convenience," he said.

The Iraqi minister said Iran had ignored conventions governing the treatment of prisoners of war and the International Committee of the Red Cross had confirmed that 7,000 Iraqis registered as prisoners in Iran had disappeared.

Three United Nations chemical experts arrived in Tehran today to investigate Iranian charges of Iraqi use of chemical weapons.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will discuss with the head of the International Red Cross an Iraqi request for an investigation into the fate of Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran, a UN spokesman said.

Iraq asked for an inquiry several months ago after charging that some 20,000 Iraqi prisoners had not been registered with the Red Cross and that 7,000 previously-registered prisoners had disappeared from Iranian camps.

## Car bombs kill one, injure 52 in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 1. (Agencies) Two car bomb explosions within an hour injured at least 52 people in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon today, police reported.

The first blast killed one person and wounded at least 32 people near Syrian intelligence headquarters in West Beirut.

Police said a green Renault car loaded with about 45 kilos (100 pounds) of explosives blew up at midday 100 metres from the Syrian office and a mosque in the Hamra commercial district.

A police spokesman could not immediately confirm a state radio report that the man who was killed in the blast was the driver of the automobile.

**Shrapnel**

A civil defence worker said most of the wounded in the explosion "were buying food or entering the mosque for Friday prayers."

Witnesses said shrapnel sliced through the air. At least 10 cars were damaged and shattered glass littered the streets.

Syrian troops fired into the air to keep back the crowds and sealed off roads to the bomb site.

The explosion started a fire which rapidly spread, gutting three buildings and damaging dozens of shops.

Police said a second blast an hour later injured 20 people in the Christian town of Bir Elias in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa valley of east Lebanon.

Police had no immediate details of the Bir Elias blast. They said it was not close to any Syrian offices but was in an area held by Syrian troops.

## Group planning riots during haj arrested

MANAMA, July 1. (AP) Members of an underground fundamentalist group recently arrested in Egypt were plotting to travel to Saudi Arabia and help create disturbances during the annual Muslim pilgrimage, according to a report published here today.

Bahrain's Arab-language newspaper Akhbar Al Khaleej, quoted Egyptian investigators as saying that Iranian intelligence officers had recruited the group as well as others in Britain, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Afghanistan. The groups were expected to work together.

Twenty members of the Egyptian-based group were to smuggle arms and explosives to Saudi Arabia, as well as organise demonstrations and distribute hostile leaflets calling for "internationalisation of the two holy shrines," the Cairo-dated report said.

## French uranium for Tehran

PARIS, July 1. (KUNA) Processed uranium for the Iranian nuclear plants could be supplied by France, "Le Nouvel Observateur" weekly magazine said today.

It hinted that the supply of processed uranium was part of the "price" paid by the French government for the release of the last three French hostages in Lebanon, on the eve of the second round of the presidential elections last March.

## Mousavi wins massive vote of confidence

NICOSIA, July 1. (Reuters) Iran's Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi won an overwhelming vote of confidence in Parliament yesterday, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

IRNA said 204 deputies voted for Mousavi, eight against and five abstained.

Mousavi, 47, was required by law to seek a vote of confidence from the new Parliament which convened in May.

The voting figures reflected the large majority of reform-minded deputies in the Parliament who, like Mousavi, favour a greater role for the government in the economy.

## 13 Koreans killed in raid on Iranian gas plant

## Iraq deals twin blows

BAGHDAD, July 1. (Agencies) Iraq reported twin blows against Iran by setting the biggest gas plant in southern Iran ablaze and retaking the Kurdish garrison town of Mawat in northeast Iraq.

At least 13 Korean workers were killed and 37 wounded, 14 seriously, in an Iraqi bombing raid on the Kangan natural gas refining plant under construction in Iran, South Korean officials said today.

Gulf-based diplomats said Iranian workers also were killed and wounded in the raid yesterday morning, but could not immediately provide specific numbers.

The Iraqi News Agency said Iraqi bomber squadrons made the 930-mile (1,500-km) round trip over the Gulf to "bravely and skillfully" penetrate Iranian air defences and attack what Baghdad described as the region's largest natural gas plant, 500 miles (800 km) south of Tehran.

**Construction**

The Iraqi News Agency building the project, Daelim Industrial Co., said six Iraqi jets bombed the construction site in Kangan off the Lavan island Iranian oil export terminal in southern Gulf.

INA quoted a war communiqué and said the gas production and compression plant was being built for the Iranian "enemy" by "some foreign firms." It said the destruction of the plant dealt a "severe blow" to Iran's "tottering economy."

Iraq said its jets also pounded installations at the Cyrus oil field in the northern Gulf.

In its first admission that foreign workers were killed in the raid, Iraq accused Baghdad of attacking a "purely civilian centre" in Iran.

In Seoul, South Korean Foreign Minister, Choi Kwang-Soo expressed shock over the attack and said, "as soon as full details of the incident are available, our government will take necessary diplomatic steps."

**Project**

"Although the construction site is located in one of the two countries at war, it is regrettable that such a surprise attack was staged without any advance warning and giving no time for our workers to leave the place," Choi said in a statement.

Daelim officials said they would "bring back all the Korean workers although the project has not yet been completed."

Daelim had 952 men at the construction site including 381 South Koreans and 551 local workers, said Lee Soon-Ju, a vice-president of Daelim. The company has worked on the \$230 million gas refinery construction project since April 1984.

Tehran was asked to allow a Korean airliner carrying a medical team and equipment to land in Iran.

In another communiqué, Iraq said its troops had "completely liberated" Mawat, northeast of Baghdad, after a 19-hour battle.

"Iraqi forces destroyed enemy positions, turned their troops into rotten corpses, and took a number of them prisoner while the remainder fled," the communiqué said.

**Improve**

Baghdad said its forces also retook a string of strategic mountain peaks and passes around the town, which was occupied by Iran a year ago.

Iraq has reported a series of battlefield successes since its troops threw Iranian defenders off its southern Faw peninsula in April. In May it took positions east of Basra and last Saturday recaptured the oil-rich Majnoon Islands in the south.

Iraq, without listing specific weaknesses, acknowledged yesterday it had to improve its efforts in the war, now almost eight years old.

"If we are to continue our (Continued on Page 2)

## Stray bullet holes Kuwaiti envoy's car

CAIRO, July 1. (Reuters) A bullet fired in the air by a wedding reveler boled the roof of Kuwaiti Ambassador Abdul Aziz Mobammad Al Shamlan's car.

Kuwait embassy staff and Egyptian officials firmly denied suggestions that a gunman had shot at the car.

Al Shamlan, parked his car in Cairo's Mubandess area on Wednesday evening and returned yesterday to find a hole in the roof, the Interior Ministry said.

Police found a bullet which they said was apparently fired by a guest at a wedding two km (a mile) away, sources said.

Shooting in the air is a common way of celebrating in Arab countries and several people are hit by stray shots in Egypt every year.

**Death penalty**

DHAKA, July 1. (Reuters) The Bangladesh government introduced a bill in parliament on Thursday seeking to impose the death penalty for selling women.

Prime Minister Maudud Ahmed, who proposed the bill, said such crimes had reached an alarming proportion and could be checked only if the criminals were severely punished.

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- امریکہ نے پاکستان کی امداد
- انتخابات سے شہر کو ردی
- پاکستان میں انتخابات
- اگست میں ہونے کا امکان
- عراق نے ایران کی آہل
- مطابقتی تاجہ کردی
- عمران خان کی کرکٹ
- جاکہ پر پکڑی جینی
- لاہور نامہ اور یو سفیات

WEATHER	
TEMPERATURE will be around normal with light to moderate southerly wind.	
State of sea: moderate	
High water: 2.00 am, 12.00 pm	
Low water: 7.00 am, 8.00 pm	
Sunrise: 4.52 am	
Sunset: 6.52 pm	
Maximum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 41°C 106°F	
Falaka: 39°C 102°F	
Minimum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 26°C 79°F	
Falaka: 25°C 77°F	
Maximum humidity expected: Kuwait: 44°C 111°F	
Falaka: 41°C 106°F	
Maximum humidity recorded: Kuwait: 28 per cent	
Falaka: 35 per cent	
Maximum humidity expected: Kuwait: 38 per cent	
Falaka: 47 per cent	



Soviet leader Gorbachev (left) speaks with President Gromyko and Prime Minister Ryzhkov (right) during the Communist Party congress in Moscow. (Reuter wirephoto)

## Soviet Communist Party conference

## Delegate denounces Gromyko as unworthy of office

MOSCOW, July 1. (Agencies) "Glasnost" took a new step forward when a delegate to the Soviet Communist Party conference denounced President Andrei Gromyko as unworthy of office and was greeted with applause.

Thursday's remark by Vladimir Melnikov, who also indicted Gromyko's politburo colleague Mikhail Solomentsev, was in direct response to a smiling request from Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev that he name names.

Melnikov, the party leader of the Komi autonomous republic in northern Russia, had declared to loud applause that people who served in the "period of stagnation" — the rule of the late Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev — should serve no longer.

"I would aim this at comrade Solomentsev first of all, at comrades Gromyko, Afanasyev, Arbatov and others," he said, looking straight out at the packed conference hall.

Behind him, Gromyko froze in his seat and Gorbachev stopped smiling. Solomentsev was not visible on television, which broadcast the incident in full on the main evening news.

The other two men — Pravda editor-in-chief Viktor Afanasyev and Georgy Arbatov of the USA and Canada Institute — were presumably seated in the hall with the 5,000 delegates.

Television cameras panned (Continued on Page 2)

## Hold polls or face US aid cuts, Zia told

WASHINGTON, July 1. (AP) A congressional panel has signalled to Pakistan that US foreign aid payments may be jeopardised unless President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq quickly calls new elections for a National Assembly.

Zia dissolved the assembly a month ago and has not announced when new elections will be held. That move, together with continuing problems with drug trafficking through Pakistan and evidence that it is developing nuclear weapons, are leading some lawmakers to take a second look at aid.

**Objections**

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Asia subcommittee, on a voice vote, approved a non-binding resolution calling on Zia to schedule elections in accordance with his country's constitution. It also said that Congress will consider Pakistan's progress toward "full-fledged democracy" when setting future aid levels.

The move came over the objections of the administration of President Reagan. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Howard Schaffer called the action premature, saying Zia has 90 days under his constitution to schedule new elections.

"He ought to be encouraged to do so, not warned of specific consequences if he does not," Schaffer said.

Subcommittee chairman Stephen Solarz noted that once before when Zia had promised elections, eight years went by before the balloting actually occurred.

"I strongly doubt that the people of Pakistan will be prepared to wait eight years this time, or that my colleagues in the Congress will continue to vote for the hundreds of millions of dollars in US aid we currently provide Pakistan if the promise of Pakistani democracy is once again betrayed," Solarz said.

**Assistance**

Pakistan is receiving some \$480 million in direct US economic and military assistance this year, ranking it among the largest recipients of US aid.

Congress has been concerned about Pakistani behaviour, including its apparent development of a nuclear bomb and feeble efforts to halt the flow of drugs. But those issues have been overshadowed by US interest in providing aid to the rebels fighting Soviet troops inside neighbouring Afghanistan, for which Zia has been the primary conduit.

## US denies meeting with Iranian officials

WASHINGTON, July 1. (Reuters) The United States denied a Beirut magazine report today that the US Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, had held secret talks with Iran's foreign minister on American hostages in Lebanon.

The weekly magazine Ash-Shiraa alleged that Walters, had met Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati in a Dubai hotel to discuss the hostages and the Iran-Iraq war.

Asked if the United States had any comment on the report, State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said: "Yes, I do. Nonsense."

She also said there was no truth to allegations that the United States was covertly assisting Iran in its war against Iraq.

Ash Shiraa, which broke the Iranagate scandal by revealing the sale of US arms to Iran in exchange for hostages, quoted unidentified Arab sources for its report.

It said Iran's Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani also sought a dialogue with the United States and Europe as part of a political strategy aimed against Iraq.



## INTERNATIONAL

## US offers \$500,000 for killers of naval attache

WASHINGTON, July 1, (AP): The United States offered a reward of up to \$500,000 yesterday for information leading to the arrest and punishment of the killers of Navy Capt. William Nordeen, the US Naval attache in Athens, Greece.

State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said it was the largest sum offered since a 1984 law authorized rewards to catch terrorists.

"Information received will be handled confidentially and the identities of the informants will be protected," Mrs Oakley said. "The amount of the reward will be determined by the value of the information received."

A Greek organisation called

November 17 has claimed responsibility for planting a bomb that killed Nordeen as he drove to work Tuesday. In an article published in a Greek newspaper the group said it would attack more Americans until the US military presence in Greece ends.

A team of agents from the FBI and State Department has gone to Greece to aid authorities in the investigation.

Five previous terrorist attacks against Americans have generated reward offers, but no claimants have ever come forward, Mrs Oakley said.

"Offering rewards is a well-established practical tool for aiding in the investigation of

criminal activities," the spokeswoman said. "The rewards also may have the effect of helping to disrupt some terrorist activities, since those who are planning terrorist attacks can never be sure who among them might take advantage of the offer."

The State Department offered rewards of up to \$250,000 in the case of the bombing of a Trans World Airlines plane over Greece in 1986, the hijacking of a TWA flight on which Navy diver Robert Stethem was murdered in 1985, the hijacking of a Kuwaiti plane on which two employees of the US Agency for International Development were killed and in the seizure of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro.

## 56 bodies recovered from Turkish village

ANKARA, July 1, (Reuters): Searchers have recovered 56 bodies from a Turkish Black Sea village entombed for a week under a half-million tonnes of mud and rock, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported yesterday.

Search operations at Catak village, hit on June 23 by the worst landslide in modern Turkish history, have been slowed because of fears of fresh slides from an adjacent mountain.

The bodies were found in a crushed restaurant, near a 60-metre section of highway where more people are believed buried under 10 metres of mud and rock.

Catak is on a road linking the Black Sea port of Trabzon, 30 km to the north, with the eastern city of Erzurum.

## Algeria delays plans to renew ties with Egypt

ALGIERS, July 1, (Reuters): Algeria, disturbed by Egyptian reluctance to express clearer support for the Palestinian uprising, has shelved plans to restore full diplomatic relations with Cairo, according to diplomatic sources.

The decision has drawn an angry response from Cairo which accuses Algeria of trying to set conditions on a resumption of ties and has recalled its diplomatic representative in Algiers.

Algeria is one of four Arab countries which has no formal diplomatic relations with Egypt because of Cairo's separate 1979 Camp David peace treaty with Israel. The others are Syria, Libya and Lebanon.

"I think the opportunity has been missed. I do not think it will happen for a while now," one source told Reuters this week.

## Offensive

An announcement of renewed ties had been expected shortly before or just after Algeria hosted a special Arab summit on June 7 to rally support for the Palestinian uprising in Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Algeria launched a diplomatic offensive to ensure maximum participation at what was the

best-attended summit for over a decade.

The Arab leaders called for an independent Palestinian state and reaffirmed the central role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in any Middle East process.

Algeria declined to resume relations before the meeting because Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's presence would have driven Syria and Libya away.

"You gain one and you lose two. What good is that?" an Algerian source said, but he stressed Algeria saw bilateral relations and Arab League readmission as separate issues.

## Change

Algeria maintains close relations with Libya and the two countries agreed on Tuesday to hold a referendum next September on a form of union in another move likely to displease Cairo. Tripoli maintains Egypt is under US hegemony.

After the summit, Algeria hoped for a gesture of support from Cairo for its conclusion or an indication of concern over Israeli strong-arm tactics in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

More than 200 people, mainly young Palestinians, have died since the intifada — the Arabic name given to the uprising — began six months ago.

Diplomatic sources said there was no question of trying to persuade Cairo to change its overall policy with regard to Israel.

They said Algeria had had contacts with Egypt since relations were formally severed and saw nothing to be gained in merely re-opening embassies.

The affair has left a bitter taste. On Tuesday, Cairo recalled the head of its interests section in Algiers for consultation after strong press criticism of Algeria's anti-Egyptian policies.

A government-owned newspaper, Akhbar El-Yom weekly, accused Algeria on June 11 of leading a campaign against readmitting Egypt into the Arab League and described Algerian President Chadli Benjedid's policies as "strange".

Benjedid has sought to defuse the dispute. "Everyone knows we have no particular problem with our sister country," Chadli said in an interview with the Lebanese magazine Al Hawadeth published on Sunday.

## Reagans recall the lies told on first date

LONDON, July 1, (AP): Ronald and Nancy Reagan recall the white lies they told each other on their first date, and daughter Maureen remembers her surprise when a friend told her she found Reagan sexy.

These are a few of the tidbits of Reagan lore that British television viewers will be treated to on next Friday, when the first of a three-part series on the life of Reagan is aired.

The film, previewed for journalists yesterday, is filled with conflicting assessments of Reagan.

## Changed

To US Secretary of State George Shultz, "he's a revolutionary and he's changed the agenda (in) the most sweeping presidency in this country probably since Franklin Roosevelt."

Former US Budget Director David Stockman calls Reagan's economic policies "the singular greatest episode of sustained economic mismanagement in the 20th-century history of the United States."

But Mrs Reagan says of her husband: "I think he made people feel good about themselves, good about the country. We now have a strong economy, unemployment is down, interest rates are down."

## Traces

Of his wife, Reagan said: "She doesn't go down and get involved in affairs like disarmament or anything else. She advises me of what she thinks is good for me, and I feel free to confide in her the things that are going on... as a matter of fact she's a help just by my knowing that she's up there when I go to meet her at the end of the day."

Mrs Reagan recalls their first date when, mutually wary, they both said they had "early morning calls" so that they could leave early if they didn't like each other.

They got home at 2:30 am she says, adding: "I think by that time both of us knew that neither of us had an early morning call."

Maureen Reagan says a friend who saw Reagan doing a TV ad dressed as a cowboy exclaimed to her that "he's so sexy."

"I said, my father sexy? You must be kidding. 'No, no, he's wonderful.' And he is wonderful."

## Tigers to surrender

COLOMBO, July 1, (Reuters): Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has told Sri Lanka that the island's highest Tamil guerrilla group is ready to lay down its arms, a Sri Lankan government statement said on Thursday. It also said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) had indicated they were ready to accept last year's pact between India and Sri Lanka aimed at ending a Tamil separatist revolt.

## Iraq deals twin blows

(Continued from Page 1) sacred resistance and thwart plans for compromise we must correct our management vis-a-vis the war," Prime Minister Muhsen Mousavi was quoted as saying.

"There is no doubt that we have to bring in all our resources to the war fronts and this will only be achieved through collective co-operation and co-ordinated activities," the Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Mousavi as telling Parliament.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei, saying Iranian leaders were not tired of war, vowed today that Iran would strike back for recent Iraqi victories.

Also today, minesweepers belonging to US allies Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands teamed up in the first minesweeping operation of its kind in the strategic waterway. US military officials said.

## Delegate denounces...

(Continued from Page 1)

over the hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses as delegates applauded, but with noticeably less enthusiasm than earlier.

Within the hour, a note was presented to the President of the conference which defended Gromyko as a man who had served his country well in high office and deserved respect.

## Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin, who was ousted as Moscow Communist Party boss last fall, appealed today to the delegates for his political rehabilitation, Tass said.

In another startling departure from the past, writer and editor Grigory Baklanov denounced the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan in 1979 as a decision taken in defiance of the machinery of democracy.

## US, Israel seal missile deal

WASHINGTON, July 1, (Reuters): Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has sealed an anti-missile research deal with the United States that drew immediate criticism from Israel's Arab adversaries.

Rabin, who left the United States yesterday, praised the agreement as evidence of close US-Israeli relations, and said it was necessary to counter what he called a growing Arab missile and chemical weapons threat.

But the Arab League's ambassador to the United Nations, Clovis Makoud, condemned the accord and said it proved that

the United States was not even-handed when attempting to broker a Middle East peace settlement.

## Pretext

"This is only used as a pretext to maintain Israel's nuclear capabilities and the US strategic commitment to Israel's military superiority in the area," Makoud told a news conference.

The White House said the deal responded to the threat of growing stocks of missiles and chemical weapons in the Middle East. It quoted President Reagan as saying such weapons could

make a future war far more dangerous and hard to control.

The White House said the United States, which gives Israel \$3 billion in annual aid, would finance 80 per cent of the Israeli research of the deal, linked to Reagan's "Star Wars" plan for a partly space-based anti-missile shield.

The aim of the research, expected to cost about \$160 million, is to determine whether an Arrow anti-missile system can be developed with the ability to shoot down ballistic missiles with a range of up to 625 miles (1,000 km).

## Expulsion denied

LISBON, July 1, (AP): The US Embassy today denied a newspaper report that Portugal had expelled the US naval attache to Lisbon for photographing an Iranian ship loading cargo in a Portuguese port. The weekly Independent newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying the attache, Capt. William Barney, left Lisbon Wednesday.

But US embassy press spokeswoman My Chau Bui - Griffin said Barney left Lisbon in early May following routine transfer orders from Washington.

## Atmosphere

TORONTO, July 1, (AP): Scientists at a world conference on the changing atmosphere called Thursday for a 20-per cent reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2005 to combat the greenhouse effect that is trapping heat around the earth.

## Israel suffers diplomatic setback due to uprising

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 1, (AP): The Arab uprising in the occupied territories has had a serious diplomatic impact on Israel, with Poland, Greece, Ireland and Portugal backtracking on plans to upgrade representation in the Jewish state, the Jerusalem Post reported today.

The Post report blamed the nearly seven-month-old Arab uprising for diplomatic setbacks in relations with the four countries.

The newspaper said Poland had cancelled plans to raise the level of relations from its present interest section in Tel Aviv and Greece had reneged on a promise to open an embassy in Tel Aviv and to upgrade Israeli representation in Athens.

## Silver Ring Exhibition

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Birthday stones that tell you about fortune: Opal, Emerald, Quartz, Aventurine, Coral, Peridot, Malachite, Jade, Turquoise, Sapphire, Ruby, Amethyst

Beside Mithanna Complex Behind Alia Centre

## US policy towards Gulf war unchanged

US President Reagan has sent a message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein affirming that the US has not changed its policy towards the Arab Gulf region or Iraq-Iran war, according to a Kuwaiti daily.

Quoting well-informed American diplomatic sources, the daily said that Reagan's message to Saddam was sent to end the tension prevailing over American-Iraqi relations.

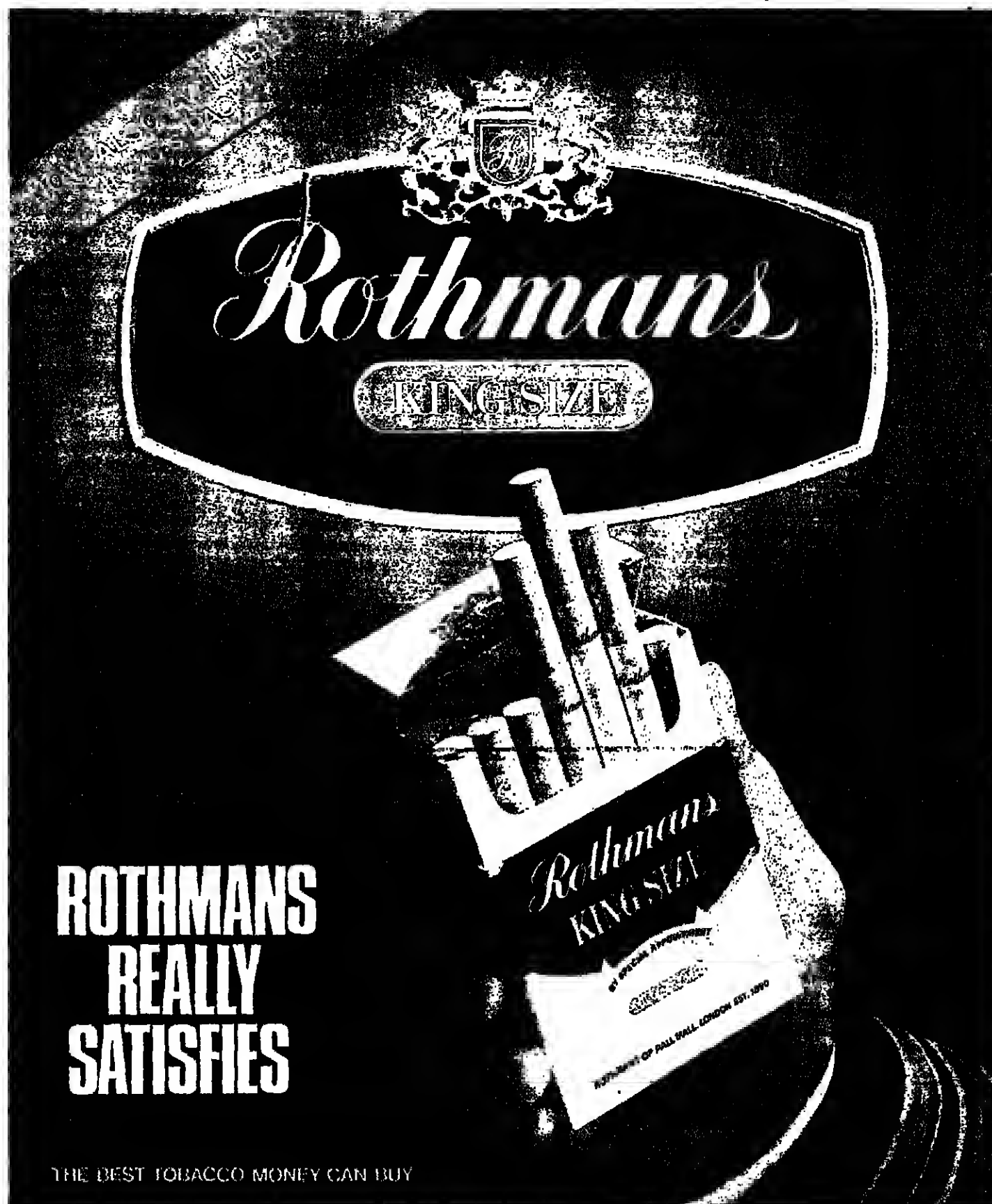
Relations between the two countries were strained when Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz cancelled his meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz in New York earlier this month due to US State Department's reception of Kurdish leader Jalal Al Talbani, an opponent to the Iraqi regime.

The American administration sent Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to Aziz in New York to explain State Department's attitude.

According to the sources the meeting in New York between Aziz and Murphy was very heated.

After his meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister, Murphy asked senior officials in the US administration to explain to the Iraqi leadership the reason for receiving the Kurdish leader.

Following which Reagan sent the message to Saddam.




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## Gurkhas firm on separate state

NEW DELHI, July 1, (Reuters): Gurkha militants will not give up their demands for a separate state in India, despite progress in peace talks with the New Delhi government, a militant leader said yesterday.

Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) leader Subhas Ghising had agreed to call a halt to a militant campaign in the north-eastern tea-growing region of Darjeeling while talks continued with Home Minister Buta Singh.

"But we are not budging an inch," he said yesterday. "We are only asking for what is due to us."

### Aggression

The GNLF's campaign for a state to be carved out of communist-ruled West Bengal gathered momentum in 1986. Since then over 350 people have been killed and hundreds jailed.

"I have always wanted to negotiate a peaceful solution to this problem, but the government of West Bengal goes on provoking people by killing, torturing, raping, everything," Ghising charged. The GNLF

says it only retaliates.

West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu promised to halt aggressive police action against the Gurkhas, who are originally from Nepal, in return for Ghising's suspension of the GNLF campaign while talks continued.

The GNLF in January was close to accepting a government plan for a semi-autonomous council to govern the Darjeeling hills, but talks broke down as "state terrorism" continued, Ghising alleged.

Ghising said that he expected the government to come up with another proposal in the next few days.

In Darjeeling, GNLF militants said they would not allow Ghising to accept anything less than a Gurkha state.

"If Ghising agrees to anything else, there will be a split in the movement and there will be more violence than seen yet," one GNLF leader said.

The GNLF have left at least 11 human heads hacked off and wrapped in plastic bags since wowing two months ago to decapitate alleged traitors to their cause, police said.



One of the monks with 'treasure' haircut listens to rebel Archbishop Lefebvre in Ecône. (Reuters wire photo)

## Lefebvre consecrates 4 bishops

ECONE, Switzerland, July 1, (Reuters): The Roman Catholic Church has suffered its first split since the 19th century but the 82-year-old archbishop who provoked it is unrepentant.

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, who sees himself as a guardian of church traditions, defied Pope John Paul by consecrating four bishops without his approval in a lavish ceremony on Thursday.

Anxious to maintain discipline in the church, the Vatican promptly excommunicated him and the four bishops and decreed that he had created a schism, dividing the church.

"This is a formally schismatic act according to canon 751, inasmuch as he openly refused submission to the Pope and communion with the members of the church under his jurisdiction," the Vatican said.

Catholic Church leaders throughout Europe expressed deep sorrow at Lefebvre's act.

Not since the late 1800s when old Catholics split off over the new dogma of papal infallibility has there been a schism.

But Lefebvre and the 7,000 followers cheering him at the ceremony did not seem concerned.

"We consider that the penalties which are levied against us are absolutely null and void," declared the French priest, robed in a rich yellow cape, his silver staff in his hand.

## Cordovez to hold talks on Afghan accord violations

# Soviets pulling out as planned

MOSCOW, July 1, (Reuters): The commander of Soviet forces in Afghanistan said that, although Pakistan was still aiding Afghan rebels, he had received no change of orders from the Kremlin and his troops were withdrawing as planned.

"There is no change in the schedule," Lieutenant-General Boris Gromov told reporters at the Defence Ministry in Moscow, adding that half of the 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan before the pullout began on May 15 would be out by Aug 15.

"But if the leadership of the country finds it necessary to change the plan, I will do whatever is needed," he said.

Senior Soviet officials have repeatedly accused Pakistan of violating the Geneva UN accords, under which Soviet troops are leaving Afghanistan, and warned that Moscow could be provoked into revising the nine-month withdrawal schedule.

Gromov said that since May 15, 20,000 men had left Afghanistan and these troops had suffered no losses despite several rebel

attacks on departing convoys on the road between the eastern city of Jalalabad and Kabul.

"There were attempts to interfere with the withdrawal... But all were cut short and I would like to repeat that there were no losses," said Gromov, who is in Moscow as a delegate to the current Communist Party conference.

However, since May 15, about 10 Soviet soldiers had been killed and 15 wounded in shelling incidents unconnected with the pullout, Gromov said.

Violations  
Last month, the Soviet military announced that as of May 15, 13,310 soldiers had been killed and 35,478 wounded in the war, which began in 1979.

Tass news agency, in a dispatch from Kabul, quoted Soviet officers as saying the 20,000 men who had left in 10 convoys came from 13 land and Air Force units.

Over 12,000 civilian personnel such as telegraphists and canteen staff had also returned home, they said.

Gromov said Soviet forces had completely withdrawn from west-

ern and south-western areas of Afghanistan near the border with Pakistan and Tass said five Afghan provinces had been vacated by the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the United Nations envoy Diego Cordovez arrived in Islamabad on Thursday saying he would talk to Pakistani and Afghan authorities about alleged violations of Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

He told reporters that basically he was satisfied "how things have been going" since the April 14 signing of the UN-mediated accords, under which the Soviet Union must pull out more than 100,000 troops from Afghanistan by Feb 15.

But he said there had been "some difficulties... and some serious problems which have to be tackled and resolved."

Kabul accuses Pakistan of violating the accords by allowing rebel activity on its soil and the movement of arms into Afghanistan. Islamabad complains of attacks from Afghanistan.

"I am here to discuss the way Geneva accords are implemented," Cordovez said.

The accord, which Cordovez negotiated over six years, binds Pakistan and Afghanistan not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, but it is rejected by Pakistan-based Afghan guerrilla groups.

Cordovez, who arrived from Tehran, said he would meet UN monitors of the accords in Islamabad before talking to Pakistani authorities and then going on to Kabul.

He is due to meet Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan on Saturday and may also visit the Pakistan-Afghan border, UN officials said.

Cordovez said he had a "very interesting discussion" with Iran-based Afghan guerrilla leaders in Tehran and would be ready to meet the heads of guerrilla groups based in Pakistan.

The Pakistan-based guerrilla alliance has vowed to fight on until the last Soviet soldier leaves Afghanistan and President Najibullah's government is overthrown.

## China marks day of three billion in Asia

BEIJING, July 1, (AP): Chinese officials handed out cassette players today to 18 family planning heroes and urged diligence in stemming a new baby boom at a ceremony marking the day of three billion in Asia.

The day was proclaimed by the Asian forum of parliamentarians on population and development to draw attention to Asia reaching an estimated population of three billion this year.

Speaker after speaker stood up at the Great Hall of the People in central Beijing to warn of the threat to economic development posed by rapid population growth.

"We cannot think that we can have more children because of economic development... nor can we relax our efforts because of progress in family planning," said Hu Keshi, forum vice chairman.

China has limited most families to one child since the early 1980s in an attempt to keep its population, now 1.08 billion, from exceeding 1.2 billion at the turn of the century.

However, the limit has been widely flouted in the past two years and officials tacitly acknowledge the ceiling will be exceeded.

After several years in which the population grew by 1.1 per cent annually, population growth soared in 1986 and 1987 to 1.4 per cent as a return to family farming and private enterprise inadvertently encouraged couples to have more children as potential sources of income.

Another reason for the baby boom is that 360 million children born during the last boom, from 1962 to 1975, have reached child-bearing age, Peng Peiyun, head of the state Family Planning Commission, told the gathering.

She described China's population problem as severe and said, "we must take a firm hand... and never slacken our efforts."

Premier Li Peng delivered the same message in a speech on national television and radio last night.

## Tehran must improve behaviour: Howe

# Iran accused of terrorism

LONDON, July 1, (Reuters): Britain yesterday accused Iran of supporting international terrorism and murdering political opponents and said the two countries could not have better relations until Tehran improved its behaviour.

Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told Parliament that Britain wanted to develop "effective" ties with Iran.

But he said Iran had to accept that certain standards of international behaviour must be observed "if they are to have normal relations with the rest of the world."

"In recent years Iran has flouted obligations under international, diplomatic and consular agreements, has harassed and assassinated opponents of the regime and fomented instability abroad, has supported groups committed to sabotage and terrorism, including the hol-

ding of hostages," Howe said.

"From all this it must be clear that there can be no fundamental improvement in our overall relationship in the absence of substantial and sustained behaviour."

Political commentators have said that improved ties with Tehran are crucial to winning freedom for three Britons taken hostage in Beirut by what were believed to be Iranian-backed Muslim fundamentalist groups.

Evidence  
Howe said there was evidence that the British hostages were still alive.

But he reiterated Britain's stance of refusing to make concessions to secure the release of Church of England envoy Terry Waite, television journalist John McCarthy and Belfast teacher Brian Keenan, who holds joint British-Irish nationality.

A year ago, Anglo-Iranian relations were soured by a spate of diplomatic expulsions and withdrawals. Iran is now represented by a single diplomat in London, while British interests in Iran are handled by the Swedish ambassador.

In what was seen as a sign of a better atmosphere, Britain and Iran this month agreed a draft deal settling compensation claims for damage to their respective embassies.

Last week, four British politicians who flew to Iran on a Church of England fact-finding trip received a pledge of Iranian help in finding the kidnapped Britons.

But earlier yesterday, a parliamentary foreign affairs committee said Britain should not restore links with Tehran until Iran guaranteed to respect the safety of diplomats.

## Influenza outbreak in Sydney

SYDNEY, July 1, (Reuters): Cancer victims are being turned away from Sydney hospitals packed with patients struck down by the city's worst outbreak of influenza in 20 years, a doctor said.

One child has died in New South Wales, Australia's most populous state, after suffering complications brought on by the influenza.

Health officials say 12-year-old Angela Penson is unlikely to be the only victim.

"There is no absolute remedy for this particular virus. We know more people will die," said New South Wales deputy health officer Gerry Murphy.

Doctors warn that even healthy people could take a month to recover from this strain of influenza, mycoplasma pneumoniae.

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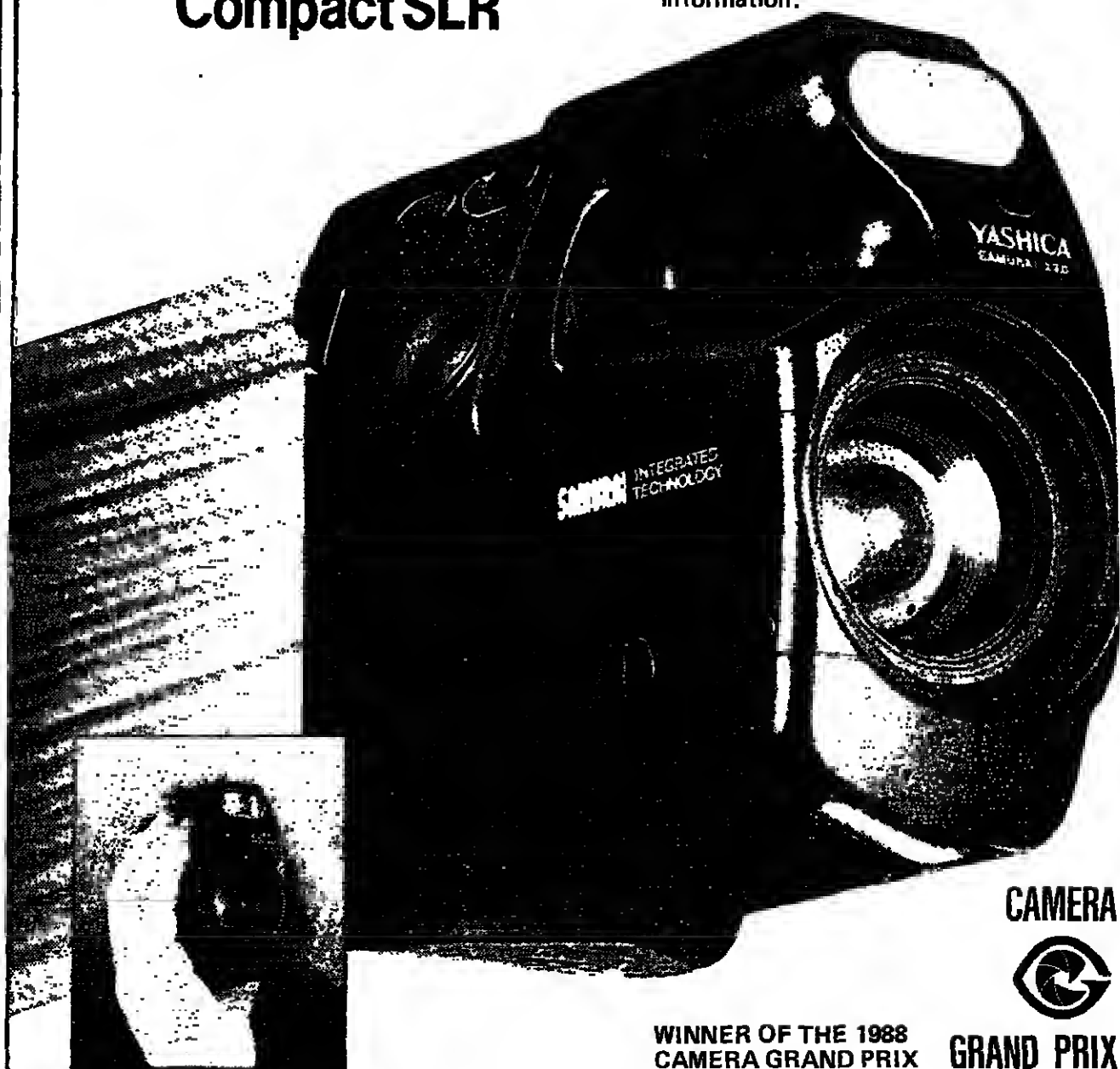
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## More violent crimes being committed nowadays

SEVERAL professors of psychology and education have commented that the main reasons for people to commit violence are doctrinal beliefs.

Speaking to a local daily, Dr Maadi Al Ajami said that more violent crimes are being committed in Kuwait nowadays. This he attributed to the influx of different foreign cultures, and people who held divergent views.

He commented that psychological discomfort and imbalances coupled with an absence of religious principles, lack of adequate parental guidance were primary factors which lead to violence.

Al Ajami stressed the need for

parents to pay personal attention and as far as possible minimise the opportunities of leaving their children to the care of maids.

He added that the media should play a positive and constructive role in raising public awareness, especially among teenagers who were easily prone to imbibe dangerous doctrines. He called for firmer penalties to deter anti-social behaviour.

Dr Mohammad Rifqi, also speaking on the issue, said crime was assessed differently from the legal and social point of view. From the legal aspect, legislative clauses provided penalties for criminal acts, whereas social acceptability of the act was largely

viewed on the basis of social conventions, values and traditions.

Continuing, he said, failure in self-fulfilment caused frustration and developed violence as a way to assert oneself. These people then committed crime and blamed society for their failure, he said.

Concluding, he condemned the adverse influence of crime movies on teenagers. He said, films depicting acts of violence nursed the base tendencies and provided unhealthy examples for giving vent to one's pent-up emotions, feelings of frustration and the desire to assert oneself "no matter what".

## Nature of work of paediatric surgeon suits women

A LOCAL daily interviewed Dr Salima Ali Al Rmudhan, the first Kuwaiti female paediatric surgeon in Kuwait who graduated from Kuwait University's first batch in June 1983.

Al Rmudhan, disclosed, that she was the only female among five male graduates and said her choice of paediatrics was because she saw more need for this speciality at hospitals and the nature of work was far more

suitable to a female.

She said, paediatric surgeons deal with children up to the age of 12. New born babies until the age of five years require more monitoring during and after surgery, she added.

Al Rmudhan is currently working at Ibn Sina Hospital and has been practising surgery there for three years. Previously, she worked at Al Adnan and Amiri hospitals and said her training in

general surgery is an asset to her practising as a paediatric surgeon.

She plans to leave for England next September to work as a paediatric surgeon there for two years. She said she chose England because of specialised paediatric centres.

She said, paediatric surgery is more suitable to a female, since women prefer to deal with children rather than adults.

### Houti in Seoul

SEOUL, July 1, (KUNA): Visiting Kuwaiti Minister of Public Works Abdel Rahman Al Houti met here his South Korean counterpart Shoo Dong.

Means of promoting cooperation between the two countries in fields of construction were discussed at the meeting.

Houti started his one-week visit to Seoul last Tuesday at an invitation of Dong to acquaint himself with modern constructions and roads and the latest developments in engineering.

### Symposium on kindergarten

MRS MUNIRA AL MISHAAN, a principal of kindergarten at the Ministry of Education, has said that Kuwait contributed a research paper to the symposium held in Baghdad from June 20 to 22 under the patronage of the Iraqi education minister, which was entitled "Development of Kindergartens".

She said that the paper gave an overview of the history of kindergartens in Kuwait, their basic philosophy and objectives and

noted the different educational programmes and activities available in Kuwait.

The symposium itself reviewed the current situation of kindergartens and other institutions operating in the field of childcare in the member states. It also examined different research papers and publications concerning childcare techniques used by the kindergartens, and considered ways of stepping up co-operation and co-ordination between these centres.

## Faculty of Health Sciences produces qualified personnel

FAWZIYAH MULLA HUSAIN, dean of the Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, has been quoted as saying that the faculty has played a significant role in providing the Ministry of Public Health and the other state authorities with the necessary qualified and trained personnel.

In an interview with the Kuwait News Agency, Fawziyah urged high school graduates to join the faculty to study health disciplines.

She noted that the allied medical specialisations were to be developed to keep up with the progress made by the Ministry of Public Health in pharmacy, the medical registration system, general nursing, environmental

health, nutrition and dental and oral diseases. These areas will fall within the faculty study programme and will be modernised in the academic year 1988/89 to match standard levels.

The dean went on to point out that students at the faculty would be entitled to KD100 - 150 per month, transport facilities and would be recruited automatically by the appropriate authorities upon graduation, when they would be started with grade five with three increments.

Outstanding students will be given the opportunity to follow up their studies at higher faculties to obtain Masters and Ph.D degrees.

## Saudi envoy defends right to buy arms

SAUDI ARABIA'S ambassador in Baghdad asserted his country's right to acquire arms for self defence and warned that attempts at rioting during this month's pilgrimage (hajj) would be sternly dealt with.

In statements published by a Kuwaiti newspaper, the envoy, Tarrad Al Harthy indicated that the kingdom has provided all necessary facilities for pilgrims' convenience as well as measures to ensure their safety.

### Contracts for schools signed

AN official source at the Public Housing Authority informed KUNA that Minister of State for Housing Affairs Nasser Al Roudhan signed contracts for the construction of six schools in different parts of Kuwait.

The total amount for the six contracts was 13,760 million Kuwaiti dinars, the source said. These schools are to be constructed within 365 days after the signature of the contracts and another 730 days period for maintenance will be observed.

He explained that the number of pilgrims from each Muslim country has been determined at the request of the Muslim nation to enable the kingdom to provide the best services.

Asked on precautionary measures taken by Saudi Arabia against possible disturbances during the hajj season, the ambassador warned that "proper arrangements have been taken to quell any mob rioting or disturbances directed against pilgrims' safety and convenience."

In reply to the media campaign against Saudi Arabia's purchase of Chinese missiles, Harthy asserted his country's right to acquire arms for self defence and assured that the kingdom does not intend to attack or enter into confrontation with any neighbouring state.

Commenting on Riyadh's decision to sever diplomatic ties with Iran, the Saudi envoy charged that Iran has tried since 1986 to smuggle into the kingdom explosives and firearms with the intention of undertaking sabotage and subversion in Muslim holy shrines in Makkah and Madinah.

### Thatcher to visit Oman

LONDON, July 1, (Reuters): British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will stop in Oman and pay an official visit to Singapore on her way to Australia at the end of July, it was announced yesterday.

"She will also visit Thailand" on the way back to London, her Downing Street office said.

Thatcher will tour five Australian cities during her August 1-6 visit to mark Australia's bicentennial.

During a stopover in Muscat on July 30, she had talks with Sultan Qaboos Bin Said. She previously visited Oman in April 1981.

A statement said she will visit Singapore from July 31-August 1 at the invitation of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Thailand from August 6-8 at the invitation of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

### Sheikh Nawaf congratulates Iraq

BAGHDAD, July 1, (KUNA): Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed today reached Deputy Commander of the Iraqi Armed Forces, Defence Minister Gen. Adnan Khairallah over the telephone congratulating him on the recent Iraqi victories while liberating their lands.

## King Fahd to visit Egypt this month

KING FAHD of Saudi Arabia will visit Egypt this month.

This will be the first visit of King Fahd to Egypt after he assumed power in Saudi Arabia and is described by observers as highly important.

Talks between the Saudi monarch and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak are expected to cover a wide range of topics of mutual interest, especially the expanding Saudi investments in Egypt and strengthening of bilateral relations.

## Call for revision of health regulations

ABDULLAH Saied Awad a Kuwaiti lawyer called for the revision of the special clause on health precautionary measures related to infectious diseases.

He said the current draft bill on anti-AIDS measures needed to be provided with "teeth" to be enforced.

Elucidating he said the bill should empower police to compel patients to receive treatment, arrest escaped patients and inclusion of deterrent legislation against AIDS patients who did not come forward for treatment, escaped from treatment, and those who harboured patients with AIDS.

Concluding he called for amending the existing labour and residency laws by authorising the government to carry out massive examinations and testing to ensure the absence of the AIDS-virus from public servants. This was to ensure that the disease was not spread and the protection of the healthy he said.

## Kuwaiti envoy presents credentials

TUNIS, July 1, (KUNA): Ambassador Abdul Mohsen Nasser Al Jeian yesterday presented his credentials to Tunisia's President, Zein, Elabidine, Bin Ali, as an "extraordinary" ambassador of Kuwait to Tunisia.

Al Jeian told KUNA that he delivered greetings to President Bin Ali from HH the Amir of Kuwait.

He added that he discussed with the President bilateral relations which he described as "distinguishable" between the two Arab states.

The discussions also tackled several issues including Iraq war and Arab and GCC co-operation in all fields.

The Kuwaiti ambassador conveyed to the Amir greetings of Tunisian President who renewed his firm support to Kuwait against foreign attacks.

### Child drowned

TEAMS of the marine force, Coast Guards and fire fighters rushed to the coastal front to rescue a child reported missing while swimming with friends opposite the Shaah Palace.

The child, Tariq Abdul Ghani, according to reports, swam far out and was drowned. Divers surveyed the area and recovered the body.

## Bahrain wants to become Florida of Gulf

MANAMA, July 1, (Reuters): Bahrain, an island-haven in an often perilous region, wants to become the Florida of the Gulf.

The country's ambitious tourism plans are aimed at adding millions of dollars to an economy once based on pearl diving and oil and now spread across banking and business.

It may have a tough job convincing visitors from outside the region to dangle their feet in waters often described in reports as the most dangerous in the world.

But changing people's perceptions is part of the tourism campaign - in the words of Information Minister Tariq Al Moayed, Bahrain is safer than downtown Chicago or New York.

"I think tourism is going to be the biggest single drive for the economy for the next 10 years," said Al Moayed, who is also head of the government's tourism council.

"We want to make Bahrain the Florida of the Gulf" he added. Bahrain, he said, could have the same backyard appeal for the Gulf that Florida has for the United States.

What the 33-island state just off the coast of Saudi Arabia does have more than 1,600 five-star hotel rooms, an archaeological history dating to 4000 BC and popular restaurants.

It is an East-of-Suez jet crossroads where the butter

sometimes comes from France, the strawberries from California and the steak from Australia.

While its warm winter climate might appeal to tourists from cooler climes, it does not have a hotel district, beach, although one is being created.

Bathing beaches are few and oil pollution from the troubled waters has fouled stretches of the coastline.

But even when Bahrain's tourist beaches are ready to receive their first packages of sun and sand seekers, it is not a quick hop from the lucrative European market.

London, for instance, is seven hours away by air.

Al Moayed said Bahrain is setting its immediate tourist lures for Mideast neighbours, hoping to build from there.

"We are lucky in really having more or less a captive market, that is the Gulf nationals," he told Reuters.

"We are gearing up our resources to capitalise on movement that we know has been successful over the last two years, specifically since the opening of the causeway," the 25 km (12 mile) span linking Bahrain to Saudi Arabia, he added.

## ROYAL COURT

### Amiri cable

HH the Amir yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to the Governor-General of Canada on occasion of that country's National Day.

The Amir also sent a cable of congratulations to president of the Republic of Burundi on occasion of his country's National Day.

### Crown Prince to patronise

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Soud Al Abdullah will patronise inauguration of a branch for the Kuwait Teachers Society in Jalta.

Sheikh Soud has deputised Education Minister and Acting Minister of Higher Education Anwar Abdullah Al Nouri to attend the ceremony, scheduled to be held at 6 pm today at the society's branch building in Jalta.

### Crown Prince cable

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on occasion of his country's National Day.

## KUWAIT PRESS DIGEST

### Kuwait's policy praised

A KUWAITI newspaper yesterday praised Kuwait's consistent and balanced policy in the face of repeated attempts of blackmail, threats and intimidation and explicated that after every experience, the country came out more determined on pursuing the same policy and principles.

Al Rai Al Am in an editorial comment on Arab and foreign press statements commending Kuwait's rationale, said despite recurrent plots involving assassination of Kuwaiti nationals in and outside the country and destruction of some of the country's installations, Kuwait has neither lost patience nor faith that it is doing right and justice.

"This rational policy," it underlined, "is not in reaction to a definite event but rather a systematic approach that takes into account the nature of challenges and current changes of the regional and international levels."

Noting that many small states have limited political and economic options, the newspaper singled out Kuwait as exception in "maintaining its autonomous decision."

Al Rai Al Am cited the April 15 hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner, Al Jahryeh as the latest test of the country's political resolve and harmonious internal front, adding that the crisis proved beyond doubt that Kuwait's dignity is not a question for compromise and its policy as a non-bargaining chip in regional politics.

### US accused of fanning flames of war in Mideast

ANOTHER Kuwaiti newspaper yesterday accused the United States of fanning the flames of war in the Middle East by signing a memorandum of understanding with Israel on co-operation in developing an anti-rocket missile system.

The daily Al Anbaq, in one of the strongest criticisms yet of US policy, urged Arab states to exercise pressure on the United States to Gulf such co-operation.

"We wonder how the United States can talk about peace and how its Secretary of State, George Shultz, roves the Middle East on an alleged peace mission at a time when the American administration opted to heat up the flames of war in the region by rendering support to the tools of aggression as represented by Israel," the paper wrote.

"The Arab states are urged to take collective action to exercise pressure on the United States to freeze its agreement with Israel for the development of the anti-rocket system," it said.

Al Anbaq said the memorandum, signed during a visit of Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin to Washington, showed that the United States was "still adamant to continue its complete alignment and strategic alliance with Israel."

The paper criticised the Arab failure to change the situation and condemned what it said was "the lack of desire on the part of certain Arab regimes to put pressure on the United States to abandon its absolute political, military and economic support of Israel."

### Professional classification

ABDUL Rahman Al Tawheed, head of Kuwait's delegation to meetings of the Arab Gulf Professional Classification Committee expressed the hope that the proposed unified draft for professional classification will be endorsed at the meeting of the GCC undersecretaries of Social Affairs and Labour Ministries next September.

Speaking to a local daily, prior to his departure to attend the

fourth meeting of the committee, he said, discussions would centre on professional classifications in the Arab Gulf countries before submission to the council of GCC undersecretaries of Social Affairs and Labour. He disclosed that the Professional Classification Directory for Kuwait totalling 1005, covered scientific, technical, administrative, clerical services, and other professions.

## Mine-damaged frigate leaves Gulf

MANAMA, July 1, (AP): Eleven weeks after it was nearly sunk by an Iranian mine, the US missile frigate Samuel B. Roberts headed out of the Arabian Gulf today, its departure noted by a gunfire "salute" from another American warship.

The 3,600-ton gray frigate rode in a special cradle atop the mighty Servant 2, a heavy-lift cargo ship chartered by the US Navy from a Netherlands salvage firm for 1.3 million dollars.

The early-morning departure from Dubai, where the Roberts underwent preliminary repair to its badly ripped hull, was something of a surprise. US military officials had indicated earlier the frigate would most likely pass through the dangerous Strait of Hormuz at night for security reasons.

**Salute**  
The US missile cruiser Vincennes, on patrol station off the United Arab Emirates coast, fired a salute as the ship and its piggyback cargo sailed toward the Hormuz Strait, where Iranian gunboats and coastal Silk-worm missiles batteries pose a threat to shipping.

The homeward trip was expected to take about 40 days. Some 30 crew members, headed by a new commander, are accompanying the Roberts to its home port in Newport, Rhode Island. After that, US officials said, the frigate is to be rebuilt at the Bath, Maine shipyard where it was launched in 1986.

Although officials bawdenied reports that the 400 million-dollar ship would be scrapped, hull damage from the April 14 mining was so extensive that salvage experts warned against trying to tow it across the Atlantic ocean, noted for its fierce storms.

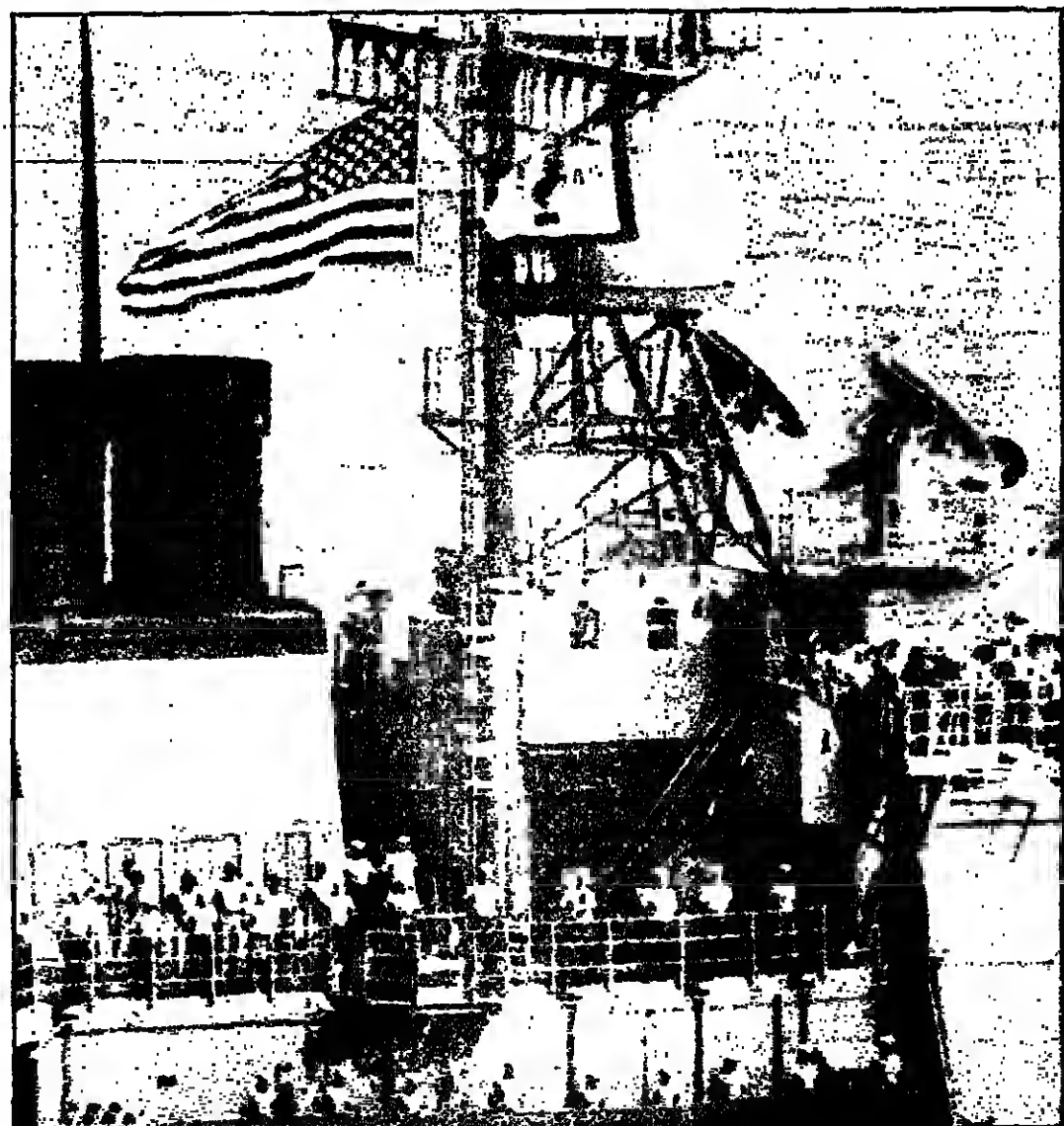
**Retaliated**  
The departure of the "Sammy B." as it is known to its crew, came 11 weeks to the day after it sailed inadvertently into what US officials said was a newly laid Iranian minefield and collided with a submerged mine while trying to back out.

Ten members of the ship's crew were injured in the blast that wrecked the engine room, broke the keel of the 453-foot ship and triggered fires and flooding.

Senior US officials have said that only "heroic" damage control efforts by this crew saved the frigate from becoming the first warship known to have sunk by a mine during the Iraq-Iran war, now nearly eight years old.

**Coincided**  
The United States retaliated for the Roberts' mining by attacking two Iranian oil platforms on April 18, touching off daylong clashes in the southern Gulf, in which six Iranian naval craft were sunk or disabled by American planes and ships.

US helicopters and minesweepers later found and destroyed several more mines in the



The crew of the one-billion-dollar guided-missile destroyer Vincennes lines the deck to pay tribute to the mine-damaged frigate Samuel B. Roberts as it is carried piggy-back on the deck of a special cargo ship through the Strait of Hormuz. (Reuters wirephoto)

area where the Roberts was damaged. US officials said the mines were freshly painted and bore no marine growth, indicating they had been in the water a few days at most. The United States maintains six wooden-hulled minesweepers in the waterway as part of its Gulf-based Middle East force.

The Roberts' leaving coincided with the previously announced consolidation of three European anti-mine forces in the Gulf.

Beginning Friday, three British mine-hunters, one Belgian and one Dutch, were placed under overall British command, a move intended to further streamline international anti-mine forces already trimmed in overall strength several months ago.

**Initiated**  
Until recently the Belgian and Dutch mine units had operated jointly under Belgian command, with Royal Navy warships providing armed escort. Italy and France also have anti-mine ships in the area.

The new arrangement, codenamed "Calendar 2" after a noted World War II anti-mine opera-

tion off the Belgian-Dutch coast, was formally initiated aboard the survey ship HMS Herald, support vessel for the British mine forces, by Capt. Geoffrey A. Eades, the senior British naval officer in the Middle East.

**Encountered**  
Eades, in reply to questions, said the number of mines found by all navies in the Gulf, including the Americans, was about 40. He said six were retrieved from the minefield in which the Samuel B. Roberts was damaged.

Two hours after the mighty Servant 2 left Dubai about 3:30 am (0230 GMT), it encountered the Vincennes off the coast of Sharjah, just outside the Hormuz Strait.

The 9,200-ton Aegis-type cruiser fired a salute as they passed, reported Associated Press photographer Greg Englib, aboard a chartered news helicopter.

The Roberts' new commanding officer replaced Cmdr. Paul X. Rinn, the former skipper who was awarded the legion of merit for his role in saving the ship.

Most other Roberts' crew

members returned home two weeks ago. The three ships that had arrived with the Roberts in February left the Gulf in early June to return to East Coast ports.

The mighty Servant 2, a "semi-submersible" ship, described as one of only two in the world capable of handling the unique task of carrying the Samuel B. Roberts. Both are owned by the Dutch Salvage firm Wismuller Transport, of Jmuiden, the Netherlands.

Earlier in the week, the Samuel B. Roberts was towed out of Dubai and floated over the submerged deck of the cargo vessel, which was then raised to normal level, leaving the frigate high and dry.

The frigate then was welded in place for extra stability during the 9,000-mile (14,500 km) trip home.



## Palestinians in Kuwait urge Arab leaders to intervene

PALESTINIAN commando groups, trade unions and members of the Palestine National Council living in Kuwait urged Arab leaders to intervene to halt an onslaught by PLO dissidents against Beirut refugee camps.

The call was contained in a cable sent on Thursday to Arab leaders, urging them to intervene immediately and the bloodshed at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

### University to set up three new departments

THE council of Kuwait University agreed on establishing three new departments at the university — the department of Statistics and Operations Research at Faculty of Science, Industrial Engineering and Petroleum Engineering at the Faculty of Engineering.

The council held a meeting last week under the Minister of Education and Acting Minister of Higher Education Anwar Al Nouri and approved a proposal to establish a council to supervise qualifying of teachers at the Faculty of Education.

Additionally, the council approved a decision to grant the MA degree in Science, Engineering and Medicine to 16 students and to further admit 3,000 students during the academic year 88/89.

### Prior approval needed

A LOCAL daily learnt that Kuwait's cabinet has directed ministries and government institutions not to join or contribute to the capital of any international, Islamic, regional or Arab, specialised organisation without prior approval from the cabinet.

As a result of the Ministry of Planning's observations, that some government authorities were not abiding by the cabinet's resolutions, the ministry's subsequent proposal, the cabinet has formed a preparatory committee to study the necessary criteria in this connection.

According to cabinet instructions, any ministry or institution wishing to join or participate in the capital of specialised organisations should in the first instance apply to the Ministry of Planning. Thereafter, the matter will be dealt with by the ministerial permanent committee, which in turn will refer its recommendation to the cabinet to take the necessary action.

condemning Col. Saeed Mousa, leader of the breakaway Fatah-Uprising faction, whose fighters overran the Chatila refugee camp in Beirut this week.

The cable warned that Palestinians in Lebanon were facing a "war of extermination."

**Loyalists**  
It said dislodging PLO chief Yasser Arafat's loyalists from Chatila and the neighbouring Bourj El Barajneh camp was part of "a new Zionist-American blueprint... (designed) to silence the Palestinian rifle."

Fighting in the Beirut camps erupted on May 1, hardly a week after Arafat visited Damascus. Arafat and Assad met again on the sidelines of the June 7-9 Arab summit meeting in Algiers, Algeria. But the fighting in Beirut raged on.

"Rectifying Palestinian-Syrian relationship cannot materialise through containing the Palestinian will and distorting the struggle of the Palestinian people," the protesters' cable said.

**Conspiracy**  
Salim Zaanoun, deputy Speaker of the PNC, or Parliament-in-exile, said at the sit-in "the war of extermination

being launched against Palestinian camps in Lebanon is an American-Zionist conspiracy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon."

**Controversy**  
Zaanoun referred to another controversy that surfaced recently in PLO ranks — a document by Arafat's media adviser, Bassem Abu Sharif, calling for direct PLO-Israeli negotiations under the auspices of an international Middle East peace conference.

The document has drawn criticism from some moderate supporters of Arafat as well as the radicals. Zaanoun said: "Palestinian unity is more important than anything else." Zaanoun also is member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the PLO's largest faction headed by Arafat himself.

He said the PLO leadership would soon hold a meeting to discuss the Abu Sharif declaration, contained in a signed article published by a London-based newsletter.

"No person, whatever his post in the Palestinian revolution is, should be allowed to make proposals that create perplexity among Palestinians," Zaanoun said.

### Expectant mothers urged to undergo routine check-ups

LAILA AL DOSARI, the deputy director of the first aid health department, has said that expectant mothers should regularly attend maternity care centres for routine check-ups.

She pointed out that there was a total of 170 such centres in the country, 22 of which specialised in antenatal care, besides a number of evening clinics which dealt with complications of pregnancy and gynaecological care.

She stressed the importance of breast-feeding to both the physical and mental well-being of a baby, stating that care

provided by maids was no substitute for that of the infant's mother.

Another essential point she made concerned the vaccination of children against infectious diseases and the monitoring of growth and progress, which required frequent visits to child care centres. There are 42 of these centres which operate for 15 hours a day and provide all the necessary services from birth to five years of age.

She concluded by saying that all births at the maternity centres were registered automatically.

### 3,000 basements to be converted into shelters

COLONEL Khaled Al Qasbi, the director of Public Administration of Civil Defence, has said that there are about 3,000 basements which should be put to use as shelters. He said that the project is currently being studied by the Kuwait Municipality. He added that the shelters should be fully protected against the infiltration of radioactive, chemical and bacterial material, according to international specifications, and there should be special equipment to measure radiation levels inside the shelters.

Colonel Al Qasbi called upon citizens and expatriates to co-operate in civil defence matters, to take part in voluntary work and to report anything suspicious to the administration.

### Institute of the Arab World employees strike

PARIS, July 1, (KUNA): Employees at the Institute of the Arab World went on strike on Wednesday, eight protesting against a decision by the administration to move a drawing in the caricature gallery.

The administration later issued a press communique saying the gallery will continue until September 4th with all the caricatures exhibited.

The controversy started when the institute's administration decided to remove a drawing by Syrian caricaturist, Al Farzat which portrayed a military officer serving medals in the plate of a poor man.

The drawing was introduced for the first time in 1976 and in 1978 it received an award in Bulgaria, an institute source said.



The Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Al Seyassah newspaper, Sulaiman Al Jarallah, received at his office a delegation from the press committee of Al Dasmah summer club for girls. During their visit, the group inspected the various departments of the newspaper. Sulaiman Al Jarallah is pictured with the visiting delegation.

### 90 per cent of complaints unjustified: Naqib

IN an interview with a local daily, Dr Nael Al Naqib, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Health, discussed a number of questions and issues concerning patients' rights in Kuwait, physicians' mistakes, insurance against risks whilst at work and complaints from residents and patients. Dr Al Naqib said that patients' rights were honoured by the Health Ministry, which takes care of all problems relating to administration and organisation. Complaints from patients are investigated and some cases dealt with in court. He claimed, however, that probably as much as 90 per cent of complaints were both unjustified and unsupported by factual evidence. Compensation for injury is paid by the government in cases of court judgments.

The Ministry of Health has passed a decision regarding the formation of three committees that will follow up surgery and monitor work in hospitals. Any problems encountered by the committees will be investigated

by the ministry and judgments will be based on sound evidence.

Dr Al Naqib added that the issue of insurance cover against professional risks had been studied in the past and was recently revived by the Health Minister, Dr Abdul Razzaq Yusuf Al Abdul Razzaq. Although still under review, a possible basis would involve 50 per cent being paid by the ministry and the other 50 per cent by the doctor concerned, taking into account that doctors' salaries would not permit them to pay in full.

A project on health charges being paid by patients, either as a complementary fee or a monthly fee deducted from the salary, has been considered by the government for some time now. Dr Al Naqib noted that the system had been successfully implemented in the UAE, where the number of patients who needlessly visit hospitals and clinics had been considerably reduced. He concluded with a point on the family doctor system in Kuwait, which would, he said, help resolve problems of first aid.

### Seven years for rape

KUWAIT'S Criminal Court has sentenced a man to seven years' imprisonment to be followed by deportation, charged with rape.

The accused, identified only as Hussain M. admitted the charge and further stated that the victim, N.A., had hit him with a cane while trying to defend herself.

The court held its session under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, Khaled Salem in the presence of Judges Zakariya Khabar and Mohammed Abdullatif, the representative of the Office of Public Prosecutions, Humoud Al Mutawa and the session secretary, Waleed Subhi.

### 15 houses burgled

A LOCAL daily reported that a gang of burglars had broken into 15 houses in the Bayan area and decamped with valuables.

The daily said that the gang began its activities in the area since May and although the police station of the area had been informed, burglaries still continued. The daily quoted one of the victims as saying that the gang members precisely surveyed the houses to be robbed and when they were sure the houses were unoccupied, broke open the houses and took away items of value.

## Summer clubs offer a wide range of activities

THE Ministry of Education pays great attention to the education and entertainment of students during the summer vacation with the provision of summer clubs which offer a wide range of activities and programmes. The first two summer clubs were opened in the early 60's but were only for male students and had a mere 200 participants. As a result of continued expansion, there are now 43 clubs in Kuwait with a membership of 25,000 male and female students.

The clubs are distributed throughout Kuwait according to population density in the different areas. Each club is designed to accommodate 1,000 students, although this may increase in areas with a higher population. Hawalli and Ahmadi education areas each have 12 clubs, which is the highest number, followed by Jahra area with 7 clubs. The Capital education area and Farwaniya area have 5 clubs each and there are also 2 other clubs for special education schools, one for males and the other for females.

The activities and programmes cover a wide range of interests. First aid training, agricultural research, typing and

electricity are examples of the kind of scientific studies available. Training at Kuwait Science Club and computer programming are new additions to the activities' list.

For the artistically inclined, there are programmes in acting, music and handicrafts, as well as cultural contests, Islamic education and popular heritage. Budding journalists work on a magazine called "The Voice of Youth", 3,000 copies of which are published weekly. Field training is given at local newspapers. There are also sports and social activities, including trips and visits to Falaka Island to see its historical monuments. Transport is provided by the Ministry of Education.

The summer season ends with a party in which all summer clubs take part. Upon the directions of HH the Amir, talented youths are honoured with awards and Umrah journeys.

### Military installations has achieved great progress

A SENIOR official at the Kuwait Defence Ministry said yesterday that the military installations department at the ministry is ready to construct or improve the necessary installations for any new weapons including American-made F-18s which Kuwait is seeking to purchase.

Speaking to Al Seyassah, Assistant Undersecretary for military installation affairs at the Defence Ministry Sheikh Sabah Al Nasser Al Sabah said that this department has achieved great progress and has become "the fourth arm, beside the Army, Navy, Air and Defence Force, which form the Kuwaiti armed forces."

Replying to a question by the paper on whether the F-18s need new installations, Sabah said "any weapon needs a special installation according to its nature."

An Amiri Decree has already been issued yesterday on allocating 1,532,000,000 of the state's general reserve for military installations.

### OAC to take part in FCO conference

THE Organisation of Arab Cities (OAC) will take part in the 8th conference of the Franco Cities Organisation (FCO) due in Leon, France, July 21, it was officially announced here yesterday.

OAC director general Taleh Al Taher said in a press statement that chairman of FCO and Municipality of Paris, former French Premier Jacques Chirac has extended the invitation.

He noted that the conference will discuss a number of issues dealing with youth and sport. FCO consists of a number of cities from Europe, North America and Africa and holds its yearly conference in a bid to boost co-operation.

Al Taher said FCO establishes relations with the Kuwait-based OAC are based on the desire for more co-operation in different fields. A number of Arab cities are member of FCO.

### Teachers to arrive soon

FOREIGN teachers, recently contracted to work in Kuwait, will shortly begin arriving into the country.

The director of public education co-ordination and follow-up department of the Ministry of Education Sheikh Al Misailam said that 1672 new teachers will join the teaching staff at the ministry this year.

She disclosed that according to contracts between the Ministry of Education in Kuwait and their counterparts in Arab countries, 364 teachers are expected to arrive, including another 648 teachers who had contracted directly with the Kuwait Ministry of Education.

The director said that the ministry had adequate number of teachers for all subjects, except music. However, she disclosed, that the ministry still felt the need for additional Kuwaiti teachers to cover local needs.

Sheikha Al Misailam pointed

### Health team leaves for Saudi Arabia

DR Abdul Razzaq Al Abdul Razzaq, the Health Minister and senior officials of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, saw off the Kuwaiti medical team when they left for the holy places in Saudi Arabia last week.

The Public Health Undersecretary, Dr Nael Al Naqib noted that a medical team is delegated every year to serve and treat patients on pilgrimage and offers its services to all in need, not only pilgrims of Kuwaiti caravans.

The head of the medical team, Ibrahim Al Mudaf said that they will travel first to Al Medina Al Munawwarra and then to Makkah Al Mukarrama.

Pilgrims are advised to avoid anything potentially hazardous to health, to stay out of the sun as much as possible and to drink plenty of water. They are also called upon to visit the Kuwaiti medical centre when in need of assistance and to abide by the instructions given to them by doctors.

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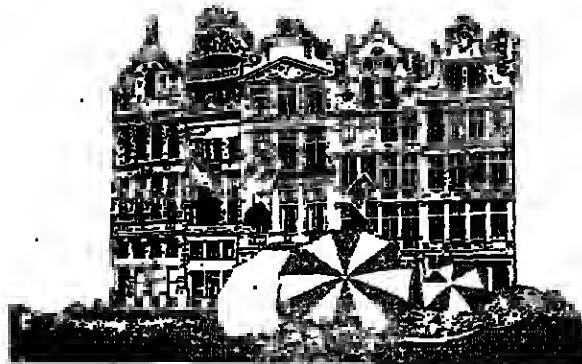
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## EDITORIALS

## ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

NOBLE deeds that are concealed are the most esteemed — Blaise Pascal, French scientist-philosopher (1623-1662).

## NATO beset by major problems

By Richard Balmforth

BRUSSELS. (Reuters): West Germany's Manfred Woerner took over as NATO secretary-general on Friday with the task of piloting the Atlantic alliance through some of the toughest decisions in its 39-year history.

The former defence minister assumes stewardship of the alliance as it strives to come to terms with an innovative Kremlin leader whose initiatives have raised the prospect of real East-West change but also thrown down major challenges to NATO policy.

"After the disarray we saw last year, his main task will be to manage NATO solidarity," a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation diplomat said, referring to past disunity over arms control.

Woerner, 53, a former Air Force reserve pilot with a passion for military affairs, held the top defence job in Bonn for six years. He clinched the NATO post with US support.

NATO officials say his deep knowledge of East-West security matters clearly gives him a head start as chief executive of the 16-nation defence alliance.

**Endorsed**  
Britain's Lord Carrington, the outgoing secretary-general stepping down after four years, has warmly endorsed the choice.

But some diplomats feel Woerner's profile as a defence hawk may be out of tune at a time of apparent East-West reconciliation.

"This is probably not the ideal moment for a defence specialist to head the alliance," said one official who did not wish to be named.

"He is a good man with lots of experience behind him in dealing with security matters in positions of leadership," said Peter Corter, the West German secretary-general of the North Atlantic Assembly that groups NATO parliamentarians.

"He will have to show he can handle the diplomatic side of the job as well. But he has the intelligence and competence to be able to do that," Corter told Reuters.

Woerner, the seventh secretary-general and the first West German to hold the post, takes over with NATO poised to make crucial choices in nuclear and conventional arms policy.

## Settlement for Kampuchea

## ASEAN comes of age

By Jeremy Cliff

JAKARTA. (Reuters): Attempts to hammer out a political settlement for Kampuchea and to put forward regional initiatives to stem the flow of refugees from Vietnam will be key issues for South-East Asian leaders at separate conferences in July.

The conferences mark the coming of age of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which groups the non-communist states of the region.

"ASEAN's suddenly starting to look good," said one South-East Asian diplomat. "The jigsaw is finally falling into place on Kampuchea and the economies of ASEAN present a startling contrast to the moribund socialism of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Burma."

The countries of ASEAN — Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines — see Vietnam's economic difficulties as one of the levers to secure a settlement of the nine-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

**Problem**  
"After the solution of the Kampuchean problem, we would be willing to help you in economic development," Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila told his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach during talks in Bangkok in mid-June.

Vietnam's reformist Communist leadership on June 22 named 71-year-old Do Muoi as prime minister to head government efforts to get the economy back on its feet and tackle chronic food shortages, financial chaos and rampant inflation.

Thailand, in contrast, is in an economic boom, with average annual growth of seven per cent projected by some economists to continue into the early 1990s. Most of the other economies of

Coaxing member governments to spend more on defence is a duty that goes with the job — but one that will come naturally to Woerner who lobbied hard for greater defence spending in Bonn.

He will also have to help defuse tensions over US charges that the European allies are not doing enough for their own defence and help shape allied reaction to President Ronald Reagan's successor.

But one of the hottest files Woerner will take over is that on arms control where his own country has often been out of step with the allies.

The alliance is drawing up an overall concept setting out arms control priorities to avoid a repeat of last year's embarrassing disarray over the medium-range nuclear missile question.

With US medium-range missiles to be eliminated from Europe in the next three years, the allies must decide on reshuffling their remaining nuclear weapons and modernising short-range systems below the 500-km (300-mile) range limit set by superpower treaty.

The modernisation issue has brought West Germany into conflict with the United States and Britain, with Bonn seeking to postpone any modernisation decision because of strong anti-nuclear feeling among its public.

**Pressure**  
The United States and Britain are resisting German pressure for talks to reduce short-range nuclear weapons because they fear they would generate unstoppable momentum towards the Soviet goal of a nuclear-free Europe.

"Woerner will have been trying to put a lot of distance between himself and Bonn on nuclear policy in the past few months," said one official.

Equally vital for NATO is the need to find a mandate for future negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on conventional forces in Europe to wipe out what it sees as the Soviet bloc's huge advantage in tanks, artillery and aircraft.

Here again Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev seems to have thrown the allies off balance by advancing at his Moscow talks with Reagan new proposals for cutting East-West troop levels in Europe.

ASEAN are also growing strongly. ASEAN will mark its 21st anniversary with two conferences in July, Indonesian-sponsored Kampuchean peace talks tentatively scheduled for the last week of the month and a meeting of the group's foreign ministers in Bangkok in the first week.

They will be joined by US Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and West Germany. The ASEAN states will be eager to secure commitments in Bangkok that economic and political pressure on Vietnam is maintained until a settlement in Kampuchea is finally achieved, South-East Asian diplomats said.

**Flexibility**  
Vietnam is showing a new flexibility over Kampuchea, promising to withdraw half its estimated 100,000 troops by the end of the year and with Thach saying he will definitely attend the informal talks being arranged by Indonesia.

ASEAN officials said they boled for a unified stance to emerge at the Bangkok meeting on the problem of the growing number of "boat people" from Vietnam, with South-East Asian countries no longer prepared to accept an apparently unending stream of refugees.

The Kampuchean issue has been a strong catalyst in forging ASEAN unity since Vietnam invaded to oust the pro-Peking Khmer Rouge from Phnom Penh in 1978.

Launched in 1967 as an organisation to develop regional economic and cultural ties, ASEAN now represents an expanding market of more than 300 million people with growing political influence.

But its first two decades saw little progress towards building the economic bonds its founders hoped for.

## Proposed political overhaul leaves questions unanswered

## Gorbachev ushers in a new era

By John-Thor Dahlburg



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev points his finger during a lively exchange at the CPSU extraordinary conference in Moscow on Wednesday. (Reuters wirephoto)

MOSCOW. (AP): In proposing a Western-style president and US-scale legislature, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has set a new course for Soviet political reform that leaves many questions unanswered about his own future and that of the Communist Party.

Gorbachev, the party's general secretary, unveiled the Soviet leadership's blueprint for an overhaul of many of the country's political institutions in a 3-1/2 hour televised speech Tuesday to the opening session of a nationwide party conference.

The Soviet people "want full-blooded and unconditional democracy. They want a rule of law without reservations," he said.

But this programme, which in some respects appeared contradictory, left uncertain how power would be divided between the 20-million member party and Soviet government institutions, from the village to the pinnacle of power in Moscow.

**Control**  
The Soviet leader's numerous suggestions seem designed to ensure that the Communist Party retains overall control of government, while getting out of day-to-day government affairs, such as running the economy or administration.

Gorbachev's proposals were submitted for discussion to the party's 5,000-delegate national

conference, its first in 47 years, which reconvened in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses on Wednesday and could remain in session through the week.

The Soviet leader said political reforms are necessary to prevent a repeat of the abuses of power that mar much of the nation's past. The changes are the latest in a series of proposals Gorbachev has made in his 3-year-old drive for "perestroika," or economic and social change.

Although he welcomed more open expression, Gorbachev stressed the Communist Party would not tolerate attempts to form rival political parties, saying the party leadership considers such attempts "abuses of democratization (that) run counter to the tasks of perestroika, run counter to the people's interests."

**Delineation**  
The Soviet leader said he was striving for a clearer delineation of powers between the local governing councils, known in Russian as "Soviets," and party organizations, which have often wielded the real economic and administrative power.

But Gorbachev said it would increase the prestige of the local governing councils if they were headed by the local party first secretaries.

Gorbachev implied that if the secretaries are not chosen to head their Soviets in secret-ballot elections they could lose their party

posts for failing to garner popular support.

At least one conference delegate, however, disagreed with Gorbachev. Economist Leonid Abalkin, a prominent proponent of reform, said having local party chiefs chair governing councils "will hardly fit into the concept of delimiting the functions of party and government bodies."

Instituting such a practice would also not give voters a choice, since there is only one party first secretary in a given locale, Abalkin told the party conference after Gorbachev had spoken. There was an outburst of applause after Abalkin's remarks, which were broadcast on the evening news programme "Vremya."

Except for Gorbachev's opening speech, which was televised live, the proceedings are being conducted behind closed doors, and only the state-run media are permitted to cover them.

**Power**  
At the summit of legislative power, Gorbachev has proposed creating a new 2,250-member congress of deputies that would elect a president and choose from among its members a full-time bicameral legislature of 400 to 450 members, about the size of the US House of Representatives.

The president would exercise many of the functions of a Western-style head of state, heading

the defence council, conducting foreign policy and appointing the head of the Soviet government.

The titular head of state is Andrei A. Gromyko, who serves as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's top executive body. His functions are largely ceremonial.

It remains unclear what would become of the post of party general secretary, the key leadership post now held by Gorbachev. Unless he were to become president as well, Gorbachev, for instance, would have to give up the post of defence council chief, which now goes to the most powerful man in the Kremlin.

It would be unprecedented in the 70 years of Soviet history for a leader to willingly relinquish power, and Gorbachev's suggestion for creating a new presidential post immediately sparked speculation in Moscow that he would be the man to fill it.

However, Gorbachev did not address that in his speech, and politburo member Alexander N. Yakovlev, appearing at a news conference, declined to say whether the 57-year-old party chief would be elected to the new executive post by the proposed congress of people's deputies.

"The president of the Supreme Soviet must be elected by the people's deputies," Yakovlev said. "It's the prerogative of the people's deputies, and they can elect anyone they choose."

## Without river's blessings, US Indians predict disaster

By Tad Bartimus

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION, North Dakota. (AP): The white men who took land and water from the Indians promised their treaties would last "as long as the grass grows and the water flows."

This year, no grass grows and no water flows on the Fort Berthold Indian reservation in the nation's north-central region.

But the summer's devastating heat and lack of rain has special bitterness for the almost 4,000 members of the three affiliated tribes who live on the reservation. They feel long-broken promises by the government helped destroy a way of life that might have allowed them to weather the drought.

The elders who are enduring 106-degree F (41-degree C) days and cloudless skies atop sun-baked Missouri River bluffs remember the 1930s drought, before the big dams came. Then, Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Indians lived in the river bottoms and were nearly self-sufficient through the Great Depression in the 1930s.

**Well-off**  
"We were well-off by the standards of people trying to survive off agriculture," recalled Jim Danks, 61, an Indian rancher. "We had irrigated community gardens, meadowlands planted in hay and clover and flooded by spring runoff which we used to feed our cattle, and we mined coal and harvested timber off the riverbanks to stay warm in the winter."

"We sold vegetables and nut homemade jellies and wild fruit to white settlers who came down to the river from the upper lands, so the only things we bought were flour, sugar and baking powder."

"Those were just dry years for the tribes, not devastation, because of the resources we had

from the river. Now, living without its blessings, we are facing devastation if it doesn't rain pretty quick."

Today Danks, like all tribal members still on the 1-million-acre (404,700-hectare) reservation, must live high above Lake Sakakawea on the treeless, flat prairie. He has no irrigated hay meadows or clover, no naturally watered gardens, no coal, no timber. In a year of scant but normal rainfall, his 300 cows and their new calves barely prosper.

Danks' five sons, like half the tribe's members, have had to find jobs elsewhere. Each tried ranching. Past droughts and unrelenting debt doomed them. They are now scattered around the country doing construction work.

Danks is descended from generations of farmers. Hidatsas, Arikaras and Mandans were riverbottom Agribusiness when explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the first of many white men who wanted something, showed up seeking food in 1804.

Nearly 150 years later, the federal government ordered the tribes to move to high ground and abandon their traditional life. Congress forced them out to create Lake Sakakawea behind the giant Garrison dam, after World War II to tame the Missouri. The government said it needed to drown the Indians' bottomlands to halt spring flood downstream, create a navigable channel through middle America and generate power.

As the dam's gates closed and the waters rose, the Indians reluctantly moved to the bluffs in exchange for promises of a vast irrigation system, first crack at the new reservoir's water, cheap electricity, a hospital and two bridges across the river to keep the tribe united.

Today, despite attempts by the sons and daughters of dead chiefs to force lawmakers to honour

broken promises, they have one bridge, no irrigation, no hospital and they pay the same electric rates as others in the region. Some residents have no water, some endure brown, turbid stuff pumped from wells, and many more must store expensive hauled water in cisterns. It's too expensive for the tribes to pump water from the lake below the bluffs.

Tribal leaders estimate unemployment on the reservation at 70 per cent. They say half the households receive federal assistance, and women head one-third of the families.

## US presidential campaign

By John Dillin

HOLLYWOOD. (US): It was presidential politics — Hollywood style. Two hundred glitterati, including several famous faces, gathered the one night at the Palace nightclub to cheer their favourite candidate, Jesse Jackson.

● Actor Martin Sheen, calling the Rev. Jackson a man who always tells the truth, led the audience in rousing reception for the Democrat.

● Musician Kris Kristofferson, another Jackson enthusiast, sang a song he composed especially for the campaign. Willie Nelson joined in the lyrics.

● Actor Dennis Weaver, who admires Jackson's "love ethic," stepped forward with "several words of encouragement."

Others to donate \$1,000 to the campaign.

Yet on all sides here, one hears the same story: something is missing this year. Hollywood loves a star, especially a superstar; but it's still searching in vain for a leading man in election '88.

Michael Dukakis hasn't done it. He's too Republican for this hotbed of Democratic liberalism.

So Hollywood, which once swooned over John F. Kennedy and raved about Gary Hart, finds the 1988 presidential campaign a little depressing — like a summer with no good movies.

**Dead**  
"It's pretty dead here," says Daniel Sladek, director of motion picture development for Spectator Films. Sladek, who is one of the founders of a Hollywood political group, Young Artists United, says that when former Senator Hart was still in the race, people were ready to raise money, organize, and work hard.

Hart was a Westerner, with his cowboy boots, his laid-back style, and his fast-track friends in the movie community. Hollywood liked that.

But as for Governor Dukakis: "There's no chemistry there," Sladek says. "He's a very strong East Coaster. They are a very different breed, and that's confusing to Californians."

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware also excited Hollywood for a while — until he got caught cribbing the speech of a British politician. Although he was from the East, Biden's young-at-heart approach to politics neutralized other concerns about him, Sladek says.

Unhappily, about the current candidates isn't universal, of course. Besides Sheen, Kristofferson, Weavers, Nelson, Jackson can boast of

## Something is missing this year

support from Margot Kidder, Roberta Flack, Bill Cosby, Natalie Cole, and Jackson Browne.

In an interview, Sheen told the Monitor that he has worked for Jackson's election to the White House since 1984. He speaks glowingly of Jackson:

**Warning**  
"His whole life has been addressed to the issues of peace and social justice and economic violence in our country. And drugs — that's nothing new in Jesse's campaign. He's been doing it since he was a kid. He's been doing it with where we've been headed with the drug culture four years ago."

Dukakis also has his fans here — Sally Field, Cher, Telly Savalas, Donovan Leitch, Richard Gere, Woody Allen, Leonard Nimoy, and Meryl Streep.

George Bush, on the GOP side, can boast of Merv Griffin, Gene Autry, Lynda Carter, Mary Ann Mohley, Frank Sinatra, and movie mogul Jerry Weintraub.

But by and large, there is no rush to any candidate among the mass of Hollywood's elite, even those who are deep into politics.

Patrick Lippert, executive director of The Network, says, "With Hart and Biden, there were a number of longstanding relationships between the candidates and the entertainment community. Those relationships don't exist with Dukakis. So it will take time." The Network is a political group put together by Ms. Fonda, the actress, and her husband, California assemblyman Tom Hayden.

Mervyn Field, a California pollster, says Hollywood's lacklustre mood about presidential election mirrors what is going on with voters all over the state. The Christian Science Monitor News Service.

## American philosophy toward public assistance changes

By Maud S. Beelman

NEW YORK. (AP): The US is trying innovative ways to move people off the public dole as Congress struggles to revamp a 53-year-old welfare system that many believe isn't working.

Welfare specialists involved in policy reform and trial programmes say the moves reflect a fundamental change in the country's philosophy toward public assistance.

Robert Friedman, president of the Washington-based Corporation for Enterprise Development, called it a change in orientation "from maintenance to economic independence."

**Shortage**  
"The problem is the safety net is not a ladder. People who attempt to move forward toward self-sufficiency are often penalised," said Friedman, whose Economic Policy Research Group works with state and local governments to help poor communities.

The US has changed dramatically since the depression of the 1930s, when the welfare system was created to help widows, who weren't expected to work, care for their children.

More families today are headed by single women, child-blessed poverty is increasingly common, and a new census report said more than half of new mothers remain in the workforce.

Realising those changes and the coming labour shortage that the "baby bust" generation will bring in the 1990s and beyond, Congress is attempting to realign a relief system that has become a way of life for millions.

The Senate on June 16 passed a landmark welfare reform bill. It and a similar overhaul bill passed earlier in the House of Representatives are designed to revamp the system to de-emphasise welfare payments, focus on job training and rigorously enforce child support.

Meanwhile, many of America's 50 states, which share the operation and cost of welfare programmes with the federal government, have been trying a variety of approaches to get people off welfare and prevent others from needing it in an attempt to break the cycle of dependency.

● In rural, historically poor Mississippi, which has the lowest

annual per capita income in America, some welfare recipients work for their benefits and gain job experience in the process.

● Wisconsin is the only state so far to launch a "learnfare" programme that requires welfare families to make sure their children are attending school or face losing their benefits.

● In Minnesota, a programme is trying to help low-income women start business by allowing them to continue receiving benefits for a limited time after they begin working.

● In Cleveland, Ohio, students earn money for good grades in a programme sponsored by the school system and business leaders. In six years, a student making top grades can earn as much as \$6,000 toward future education.

**Studied**  
New York-based Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, an independent organisation, has studied for the last six years state programmes that require welfare recipients to work for their benefits, or taught them how to locate jobs, or

focused on education and training.

Manpower president Judith Gueron says there is "convincing evidence that this works and has long-term positive effects."

"If your goal is eliminating poverty, this is only part of a strategy to get there," Gueron said. "My view is there aren't single quick fixes."

**Incentive**  
Robert Reischauer, an economist at the Brookings Institution in Washington, agrees. Welfare's problems go beyond the system itself. They include a poor educational system, a bad job market, especially for low-skilled people, and the deterioration of families through divorce and out-of-marriage births, he says.

Critics argue that the current US welfare system offers little incentive to making the transition to self-sufficiency.

Job opportunities often available to many people on welfare are typically low-paying and unstable, without medical insurance, Reischauer said. The welfare cheque, and its accompanying medical coverage,

"offers a life that is a tolerable alternative to an unstable, dirty and intolerable job."

He suggested, instead, "trying to make work pay through wage subsidies, tax subsidies, providing medical insurance with every job, so there is incentive for people to leave welfare. I think those are politically more popular steps."

Critics also charge that the welfare system encourages families to break up, since about half of the states don't pay child-care benefits if both parents are in the home.

Others note seeming absurdities in the system.

**Payments**  
New York City houses about 3,400 homeless families in so-called welfare hotels, notorious for their poor conditions and crime, at rates sometimes higher than it would cost to rent an apartment in the city.

Of America's 242 million citizens, about 11 million receive direct cash payments to help poor parents care for their children. 24 million receive free medical care available to the

needy and nearly 19 million receive coupons to buy food. Some people receive all three.

This year, the US government budgeted more than \$52 billion on the three programmes in a cost-sharing ratio with the states.

But a recent report by the private, liberal centre on budget and policy priorities claimed most states failed to provide even modest "safety nets" for the poor and that poverty programmes varied widely from state to state.

The current US welfare system is philosophically different from other industrialised countries with social welfare systems. It is based on limited definitions of need, rather than the concept that citizens have a right to certain benefits, such as medical care and housing.

"In comparison to many of the European countries it's a much more restrictive programme that focuses on single parents and needy children," said Kathy Patterson, a spokeswoman for the American Public Welfare Association, an organisation representing state welfare agencies.

And that, she said, "goes to the historical emphasis of individual opportunity, of pulling yourself up by your bootstraps — the American ethos."



**SUNDAY**  
 6.00 Holy Quran  
 6.10 Heathcliff: an animated feature for children about the adventures of a cat named Heathcliff.  
 6.30 3-2-1: Contact: a documentary on various means of communications — old and new.  
 7.00 Understanding Islam: weekly talk on Islamic philosophy by Asafat Al Ashi.  
 7.30 Valerie: comedy about a single parent and her efforts to keep the home fires burning.  
 8.00 News in English  
 8.40 The Flying Doctors: "A Lost Generation." A young girl claiming her grandmother's property tries to prove her identity.  
 9.30 My Two Dads: two men claim custody of a 12-year-old boy after his mother dies.  
 10.00 Best Seller: "A Perfect Spy." New best-seller about a couple, the husband is a fraud and the wife insane, and their son, kept in the custody of an uncle.  
 12.00 News Summary/Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown

**MONDAY**  
 6.00 Holy Quran  
 6.10 Galtar: cartoons  
 6.30 The Craft of the Potter: "Hand Building." A look at pottery.  
 7.00 Roving Report: weekly

## TV CORNER

## This week on KTV 2

roundup of world news and regional events.

7.30 The Duck Factory: new series for young viewers about a cartoonist who faces difficulties in Hollywood.

8.00 News in English

8.40 Miami Vice: "Lombard." The vic squad is back with fast cars, fast action and swashbuckling detectives.

9.30 Private Benjamin: the tale of a rebellious woman who creates trouble at a camp.

10.00 The Cilla: Broken: McCall is talked in to stop child smugglers.

11.30 News Summary/Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown

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Daniel Hugh Kelly, Henry Jones, Juliette Lewis, Jason Horst and Elizabeth Pena in 'I Married Dora.' Thursday's comedy at 9.30 pm.

ese family who move to a new neighbourhood.

7.00 Computers in Control: a look at computer systems and their role in modern society.

7.30 Growing Pains: "Confidentially Yours." Maggie is offered a job by a prestigious publishing house; Jason learns the secret behind the magnanimous offer.

8.00 News in English

8.40 O'Hara: "Frannie." O'Hara takes over the task of finding out who is behind the sudden attack on a man at an airport.

9.30 Edge of Life: "A New Start." This episode examines how doctors handle pre-mature births at the Maternity Hospital in Cambridge.

10.00 Sledge Hammer: "Dressed to Kill." Sledge is assigned to give protection to a pretty TV anchorwoman... and hammers his way to the truth.

10.30 L.A. Law: the much acclaimed series about the working of an L.A. law firm; the personal and professional triumphs of lawyers.

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## TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

## KTV 1

9.00 Holy Quran  
 9.15 Good Morning  
 9.30 Space Adventure: cartoon serial  
 10.15 Shams Al Khareef: Arabic serial, featuring Tawfiq Abdul Hamid, Zizi Badawi, Gbadao Tabda Al Hayat: Arabic serial, starring Suad Abdullah, Hayat Al Fahd, Ghacem Al Saleh.  
 12.15 Al Ba' Al Matbakh: a programme on Arabic cooking  
 1.00 News Summary  
 1.05 World News via Satellite  
 2.00 Songs and Music  
 2.35 Wamrat Al Ayyam: Arabic serial, featuring Juliet Awwad, Rubi Al Safdi.  
 3.35 Bill and Sebastian: cartoons  
 4.20 Hikayat Al Ayyam Al Aseebab: Starring Kibali Shawki, Yusuf Al Aani, Suad Abdullah.  
 7.00 Noor Al Islam: prepared and presented by Ahmed Sharqawi.  
 8.15 Souk Al Ghaz: daily Arabic serial, starring Kamal Shinnawi, Sibrhan, Mustafa Fahmi, Ahmad Badr.  
 9.00 News in Arabic  
 10.00 Naar wa Duqqan: daily Arabic serial, starring Kamal Shinnawi, Sibrhan, Mustafa Fahmi, Ahmad Badr.  
 10.50 Al Liqa Al Thani: weekly Arabic serial, starring Bost, Mahmoud Yassin, Mohammad Khairi.



'Don't Give Up The Ship' tonight's Duck Tale, 6.10 pm, KTV 2.

11.45 News Summary

11.50 World News via Satellite

12.25 Holy Quran/Closedown

8.00 News in English

8.40 Simon and Simon: "Second Swell." A man bent on taking revenge pursues Christie, a friend of the Simon brothers.

9.30 Beyond 2000: a documentary on the new technology and scientific advances.

10.30 Made-for-TV Movie: "D.C. Cab." The story of a cab company owner's son who learns the tricks of the trade from scratch.

11.30 News in Brief

11.40 Magazine D'Actualite/Closedown

7.00 Survival: "A Sea Change." A look at offshore reefs.

7.30 Alf: "Take a Look at Me Now." A nosy

neighbour discovers Alf...

Please note that programmes and timings are liable to change without notice.

## RADIO PROGRAMMES

## English

## Morning

## 0800 Opening

## 0802 Soaps and Music

## 0830 News

## 0840 Songs and Music

## 0845 Daily Programme

## 0900 Cultural Horizon

## 0930 Reggae Rock



## MUSIC

IT is 25 years since the Rolling Stones released their first single, "Come On." A bluesy, commercial group which could make the charts in a small way," ventured the Record Mirror with faint enthusiasm and startling lack of prescience.

The thought that the Rolling Stones have achieved what we must assume may be only their first quarter of a century's success provokes a small start. Can they really be that old; can we?

The group that once made a vocation of affording moral probity and good taste — public urinals and prodigious drug abusers — now seeks to uphold them.

Recently draping the veil of rebellion over bourgeois furnishings — country homes, tax shelters, nannies and private education — has always been one of rock music's more artful conceits.

And the Stones have gone the way of all surviving 'enfants terribles' and become institutions, the manner of their decline into middle age of interest principally as a barometer for the generation who came of age on their music.

In appearance, the Stones have not aged with dignity; they have become simply gaunter versions of their earlier selves, their sartorial decrepitude

# Rolling Stones gather no moss

intact.

The group has always comprised two distinct parts. There are Mick Jagger and Keith Richards on one side; and there are the rest, courtiers, waiting in the wings.

To the rest has fallen the bigger problem of usefully filling their time. The imperturbable Charlie Watts has added to his collection of antique silver and American civil war memorabilia, and returned to his first love, playing drums with a variety of small jazz ensembles.

Bill Wyman, the group's archivist and a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, has turned the scandal of an under-page girlfriend into the credentials of a loveable, superannuated lad-about-town.

Ronnie Wood... it is hard to know what Ronnie Wood has been doing, and harder to care; a Rolling Stone for a mere 13 years, to the purists he has always seemed a usurper to a role filled with greater elegance by Mick Taylor, and tragedy by Brian Jones.

In the beginning there were

Jagger, Richards and Jones. The group was occasioned by a chance meeting on a south London train between Jagger, the son of a physical education teacher and LSE student, and Richards, the council-estate rebel; it was brought to completion by Jones, the Cheltenham grammar school boy who had worn football boots in the classroom and swigged brown ale during milk-breaks.

To Jones, in fact, fell the notional leadership of the group. Dandified, precociously talented and self-destructive, he would ultimately become deluded and horrible through drugs and fame.

By the time of his death in 1969, drowned in the swimming pool of his Sussex home, control of the Stones was firmly in the hands of Jagger and Richards.

In Jagger, pop music found its most enduring 'bête noir' and icon, his demeanour of spoilt truculence much imitated, but never surpassed.

With his contortionist's face, his adeptness at presenting any manner or accent which will profit him, Jagger has always

been the most adroit manipulator of the press and his image, intimating everything, revealing nothing.

The only constant is a shrewd and parsimonious business brain.

By contrast, Richards, "the world's most elegantly wasted human being", has always displayed the whisky conviviality of an Edwardian actor-manager, if not his proclivities.

He is a generous-natured man, but partial to knives and Nazi regalia, whose love of drugs, perpetuated by a miraculous constitution, made him a serious role model in an age of hedonistic excess.

## Thrilling

In the 1980s, when rock musicians present both a cleaner and more acceptable face to their public, it is difficult to convey the aura of imperious 'hauteur' which surrounded the Rolling Stones at their height. Self-styled aristocrats, courted by real ones, their tours were caravans of debauchery and excess.

They were, unquestionably,

the greatest rock and roll band in the world, thrilling to behold even as they became bloated by scandal and hubris, as the catalogue of drug-husts grew, and with it the list of casualties — abandoned wives and girlfriends, dead courtiers and hangers-on.

The bond between Jagger and Richards turned progressively to estrangement in the 1970s. While Jagger married well (and divorced expensively) and rose further in society, Richards descended into the squalid stupor of heroin addiction.

It was said he underwent periodic blood changes in Switzerland and, on one American tour, was transported from a hotel bed in one city to a hotel bed in another without waking up.

Richards has been "clean" for some years, yet the breach has never properly healed. It is many years since the Rolling Stones were anything but notionally a "group", their tours seemingly born of habit, their records to honour contractual obligations.

Their music, so expressive of

the delirious pursuit of liberation which characterised the 1960s and 1970s, inevitably suffered, progressively coming to resemble the recycling of empty gestures and mannerisms.

Coming together from different parts of the world only in the studio, the song-writing team of Jagger and Richards, which had once produced acute anthems of the times (Satisfaction, Street Fighting Man, You Can't Always Get What You Want), now produced retreats and self-parody; the musicianship beyond reproach, the spirit almost utterly absent.

The reason for the group's existence has become less apparent over the years, even to themselves.

The disagreements between Jagger and Richards have been exercised with increasing stridency in the press, hinging in the main around Jagger's commitment to the group, or lack of it, and particularly to the idea of touring, and to his unilateral decision to put the group on the back-burner in order to pursue a solo career.

This has produced two albums, with diminishing returns, which have confirmed that ultimately the mystique of the Stones remains greater than that of any of its individual members.



## Jackson and Alabama top American charts

NEW YORK (AP): Michael Jackson took his Dirty Diana to the number one spot Wednesday among best-selling single pop records in the United States. The new Jackson hit was in the third spot a week ago.

Debbie Gibson's Foolish Beat slipped to second after one week at the top of the Cash Box magazine chart. Soaring up to third place, up from seventh a week ago, was The Flame by Cheap Trick.

Last week's number two hit, Together Forever by Rick Astley, topped to eighth spot.

Climbing fast on the top ten list was Four Some Sugar on Me by Def Leppard, up from 14th to 6th. The week's only other newcomer to the list was Nite and Day by A.B. Sure, up from 12th to 9th.

Alabama made it to number one on the Cash Box magazine country-and-western singles chart with If You Change Your Mind, and Larry, Steve and Rudy — the Gatlin Brothers — were third with Love of a Lifetime.

**Top Ten US**  
The ten top pop singles, as rated by Cash Box magazine, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (3) Dirty Diana — Michael Jackson (Epic).
2. (1) Foolish Beat — Debbie Gibson (Atlantic).
3. (7) The Flame — Cheap Trick (Epic).
4. (4) Make It Real — The Jets (MCA).
5. (6) The Valley Road —

Bruce Hornsby and the Range

(RCA).  
6. (14) Four Some Sugar on Me — Def Leppard (Mercury-Polygram).

7. (10) Mercedes Boy — Pebbles (MCA).

8. (2) Together Forever — Rick Astley (RCA).

9. (12) Nite and Day — A.B. Sure (Uptown-Warner Brothers).

10. (9) Alphabet Street — Prince (Paisley Park-Warner Brothers).

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by Cash Box magazine, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Fallin' Again — Alabama (RCA).
2. (7) If You Change Your Mind — Rosanne Cash (Columbia).
3. (4) Love of a Lifetime — Larry, Steve, Rudy: The Gatlin Brothers (Columbia).
4. (5) Satisfy You — Sweethearts of the Rodeo (Columbia).
5. (11) If It Don't Come Easy — Tanya Tucker (Capitol).
6. (9) Set 'Em Up Joe — Vom Goshin (Columbia).
7. (10) Talkin' to the Wrong Man — Michael Martin Murphey (Warner Brothers).
8. (3) I Told You So — Randy Travis (Warner Brothers).
9. (13) Workin' Man (Nowhere to Go) — The Nitzy Gritty Dirt Band (Warner Brothers).
10. (12) Goodbye Time — Conway Twitty (MCA).

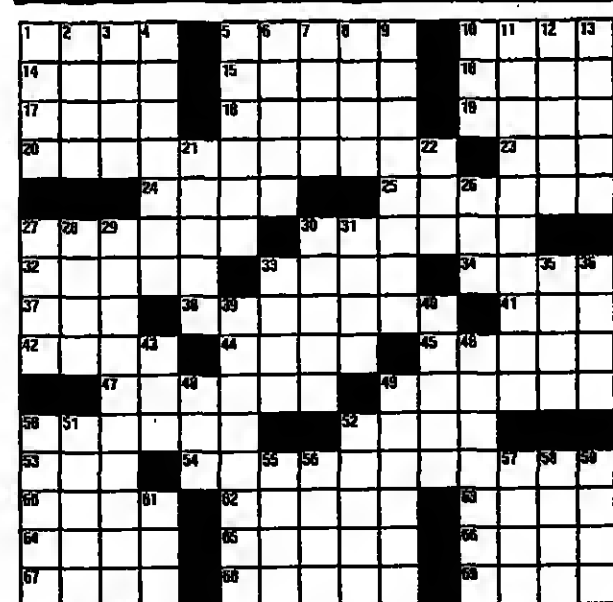


In appearance, Stones have not aged with dignity, they have become simply gaunter versions of their earlier selves, their sartorial decrepitude intact.



The Stones have gone the way of all surviving 'enfants terribles' and become institutions.

## TODAY'S CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Rouse to action
  - 2 Capital of Italy
  - 3 Shut out
  - 4 Roundabout
  - 5 Bicycled
  - 6 An Astaire
  - 7 Ponder
  - 8 Skip over
  - 9 Wall decoration
  - 10 Court great
  - 11 Energetic doer
  - 12 Desire
  - 13 Impel to action
  - 14 Evergreen trees
  - 15 Academic achievement
  - 16 Lists of candidates
  - 17 More than pleasingly plump
  - 18 Brief quarrel
  - 19 Worker's pay
  - 20 Little one
  - 21 Journals
  - 22 Actress Arthur
  - 23 Ignore, haughtily
  - 24 Peter the Great
  - 25 Paras
  - 26 Least colorful
  - 27 Hemingway
  - 28 Volcano feature
  - 29 Part of USA
  - 30 Female fowl
  - 31 Enthusiast
  - 32 Partner of means
  - 33 Sahib is one
  - 34 French writer
  - 35 Kind of fly
  - 36 Organic compound
  - 37 Author Kazan
  - 38 Pairs
  - 39 Getz and Kenton
  - 40 Consider
  - 41 DOWN
  - 42 Annual H.S.

## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LAMP JASPE PRIE  
EMIR DLEAN LAND  
TILE HDRESLAUGH  
OODMENTS MESSES  
TIED SIAM  
OISCOS PENALTY  
RITE ENLIST ORE  
HATS AIR RUIN  
ENE STREEP FOOS  
EARACHE DESMOBS  
RAAS RARE  
INSULL ROCAILLE  
BELLYLALAH ELAN  
AMOI ISERS MORO  
ROTA CASED TWAS

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
CONTROL IS CRUCIAL

East-West vulnerable with 60 on score. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 9 8 7 4 3  
♥ J 9 2  
♦ 6 3 2  
♣ A 2

**WEST**  
♠ K Q J 10  
♥ A K 7 6  
♦ 9 8 4  
♣ 6 5

**EAST**  
♠ A 6 2  
♥ 5  
♦ K J 10 7 5  
♣ 9 8 7 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ 5  
♥ Q 10 8 4 3  
♦ A Q  
♣ K Q J 10 4

The bidding:

West North East South  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♦ 2 ♠  
3 ♦ 3 ♥ 4 ♦ 4 ♥  
Dbl Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

When you have a surprise in store for declarer, it often is wiser to keep it well wrapped. Tipping declarer off to something about which he has no knowledge can prove expensive.

If the bidding on this hand from a rubber bridge game in Poland seems a bit odd, consider the fact that East-West were vulnerable and had a partscore. Thus, East could afford

to make a two-over-one response on sub-minimum values. West could contain himself no longer when the opponents climbed into four hearts.

West led the king of spades and continued with the ten, ruffed by South. Declarer led a heart and, when West played low, dummy's nine won. In light of West's double, declarer elected to presume that the suit was breaking 4-1, so he abandoned trumps in favor of the diamond finesse. When that held, declarer cashed the ace and then started to run clubs.

On the run of the clubs, West could elect to ruff whenever he pleased. Whether he ruffed high or low, or even if he did not ruff at all, he could score no more than his two high trumps, so the contract rolled home. Try it.

Without the double, declarer would surely have played for a 3-2 trump split. As the cards lie, that would have proved fatal. West would win the second trump, cash another high trump to remove dummy's last trump, and then force declarer with another spade. Declarer would lose two spade tricks, two trumps and a ruff for down two.



"What is he ever going to need to know about algebra? Stick to this country."

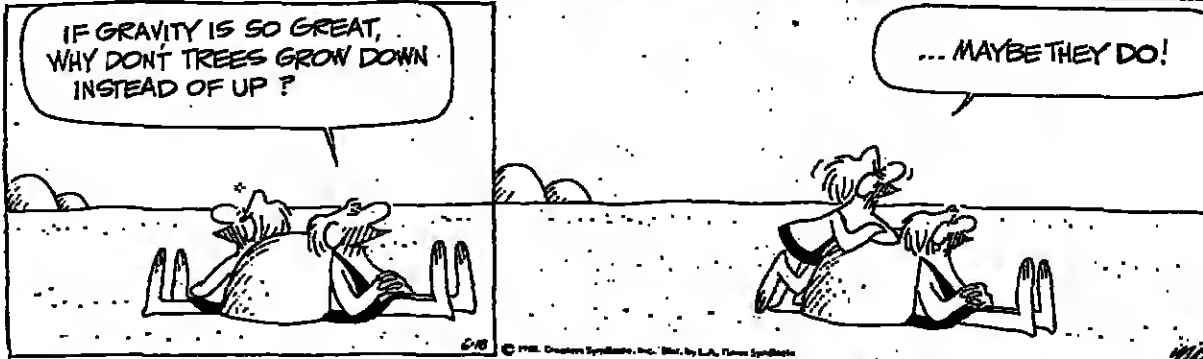
## THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



## B.C.

By Johnny Hart



## YOUR STARS

<p><b>Aries</b> (March 20 - April 18)</p> <p>You should think a little hard, before deciding on what to do. The Moon's most favorable influence will help you to put your house in order. You will have something to be really pleased about. Be resolute.</p>	<p><b>Cancer</b> (June 21 - July 21)</p> <p>You will get on better with those closest to you. There will be something of a crisis of confidence but you will be able to surmount it. Do not brood over the past. Be respectful.</p>	<p><b>Libra</b> (Sept. 22 - Oct. 22)</p> <p>This is going to be a most pleasant day for you, unless you do something to spoil it. Do not attempt to do too many things all at once. Make sure you always take enough gentle exercise. Be tactful.</p>	<p><b>Capricorn</b> (Dec. 22 - Jan 19)</p> <p>You are liable to spend more than you can afford, so take care. You should not be in quite such a hurry, but do not be lazy either. There is a time and place for everything, but this is neither the time nor the place for something you had in mind.</p>
<p><b>Taurus</b> (April 19 - May 19)</p> <p>There will be a certain amount of conflict with your partner but nothing that cannot be resolved with a little goodwill. You should make sure you do not lose your temper. You should not live too much in the past. Be respectful.</p>	<p><b>Leo</b> (July 22 - Aug. 21)</p> <p>The prospects are good only you must not trust to luck to keep you out of trouble. You should not let others deceive you. Something you had thought was straightforward will prove to be a little more complicated than first seemed.</p>	<p><b>Scorpio</b> (Oct. 23 - Nov. 21)</p> <p>You will not be in the best of moods so make an extra effort not to offend anyone. Try to show just a little more goodwill. Make sure you are on time for an appointment. Be responsive.</p>	<p><b>Aquarius</b> (Jan. 20 - Feb. 18)</p> <p>The Moon's more favorable influence will help you to succeed with something that is under way. You should think of the further consequences of your actions.</p>
<p><b>Gemini</b> (May 20 - June 20)</p> <p>You will be able to make use of a skill you learnt recently. You must make sure you do not say something that had better remained unsaid. You should not jump to conclusions. Be careful.</p>	<p><b>Virgo</b> (Aug. 22 - Sept. 21)</p> <p>Always try to keep things simple or to simplify those that are not. You should make sure you get enough rest and that you try to relax. You should allow sufficient time to pursue a hobby. Be cordial.</p>	<p><b>Sagittarius</b> (Nov. 22 - Dec. 21)</p> <p>Some relatively trivial matter will take up rather a lot of your time and energies. You should try to get the funny side of the situation. Avoid driving too fast and anticipate what is ahead of you. Be less strict.</p>	<p><b>Pisces</b> (Feb. 19 - March 19)</p> <p>Some relatively trivial matter will take up rather a lot of your time and energies. You should try to get the funny side of the situation. Avoid driving too fast and anticipate what is ahead of you. Be less strict.</p>



# The Oxford guide to... Oxford

By Matthew Parris

THIS is Oxford writing about itself, a collection of stylish, sparkling essays by students (current and recent) determined to become stylish, sparkling people. I am sure we all think only slightly less highly of them than they do of themselves, and that we shall admire them even more as we get to know them better. And there is no doubt that we shall, for there is a feast of splendid writing here, a sufficient ration of serious thought and about a cream-cracker's worth of originality. Rather like Oxford itself.

Johnson starts the book with a cracking little introduction, closes it with a guide to sex at the university and appears on the dust-jacket having done something extraordinary to her hair. Within, Susan Hitch complains about the way men trivialise women. Hers is the most superbly written essay. At times funny — "A careful proportion of women is admitted every year along with other forms of recreation considered dangerous and bad for [men's] health, like alcohol or disco" — she cannot help being serious. This sits uneasily with the light-hearted contributions, yet provides an integrity which a volume of undergraduate cleverness is always in danger of lacking.

A similar tension arises within individual essays. Toby Young, for instance, writes on class with a pacy and cynical wit. He writes, "In going to Oxford I could be both fashionable and please my parents at the same time." But he yields to his own disappointment that the place "seemed to lack any



In celebration: Oxford students forget about being grown-up and unwind after finals

imagination ... During my entire time at Oxford I never saw one play, one review, one article, one anything, that remotely raised itself above the ordinary and the humdrum ... This is reminiscent, perhaps, of Bertrand Russell's complaint that he spent his first year at Cambridge looking in vain for the cleverest young men in the world who, he had been assured, were there. In his second year it dawned on him that he and his friends were the cleverest young men in the world.

Aiden Hartley's piece on work strikes a chord. Most undergraduates, he says, do not work. "They put in spasmodic bursts of endeavour ... they treat each subject only superficially, they read little and cease to go to lectures. They suffer essay crises ... All in all it is a half-hearted and profoundly debilitating state of affairs." I am baffled by the impertinence that exalts this as somehow an improving and necessary episode in a young gentleman's life.

The essay on eccentrics is

entertaining but its author turns out to be called Sebastian Shakespeare "now working for the British Humanist Association organising non-religious funerals". It seems a pity that the piece is by him rather than about him. Boris Johnson, on politics, is more prepared to look inward to his own experience and guides us up the slippery stairs to the office of the Union president, glancing as we go at photographs of "Edwina Cohen, later Currie, smirking over the shoulder of William Waldegrave as he

flanks the Queen."

Sometimes hilarious, the essay on ambition quotes examples across the range of literary pretension: from (early) Giles Brandreth, "Give me a left breast and I am your man, embittered, self-confessed, heady with dreams, Olympus-high, a sort of decadent Peter Pan, a slobbering candidate for Nipples Anonymous", to Hermione Lee, "My soul is like those lovely little beasts that crouch and spring jolily between my new books, that grin and gambol on my mantlepiece. My soul is a gonk indeed, it is a gonk perhaps."

But like the chapter on drugs, this essay indicates a disarming sub-theme to the book, a profound conformism beneath Oxford's surface. Conformism, no doubt, about many exotic and deviant sub-cultures as well as more conventional norms, but conformism nonetheless. Everyone seems to be measuring themselves against standards set by others. Even the rebels seem doomed, after a happy interlude at Oxford, to return to type.

Exhilarated, soaring like kites on a spring afternoon, the young men and women who emerge from these pages float high free above the spires and meadows. But there is an ever-present sense that at the other end of an invisible string, nameless and unnumbered hands maintain a grip which will not, finally, be broken. This is a clever book by clever people, but captive spirits, every one. If there are free spirits at Oxford, then they have yet to find a publisher.

The Oxford Myth  
edited by Rachel Johnson  
Weidenfeld £12.95 pp 170

By Alastair Forbes

THIS frantically publicity-seeking, but for the most part unappealing rehash of a book (not worth replacing on the shelf) Ralph C. Martin's study of 15 years ago comes with the imprimatur of Britain's new TV watchdog and even newer peer, that very decent chap, William Rees-Mogg. For Rees-Mogg, among the many hats that, now, load his highbrow umpire's head, includes that of chairman of the publishers Sidgwick & Jackson, once superintended by his more puritanical fellow-Catholic, Lord Longford KG.

The New Statesman's condemnation of him as a "small-minded prude" is hardly in line with the Nihil Obstat he has given to the more scurrilous charges laid here against the late Duchess and her husband by Charles Higham. Higham tells us that he "fled" England half a century ago to become a usually unauthorised show-busy-body biographer in Beverly Hills. Before shaking the dust of Hampstead for ever from his Startrites he recalls that, as an "excessively precocious" five-year-old, he was made by his British advertising tycoon and MP father to listen with the grown-ups to Windsor's farewell broadcast. "We heard a voice announce the King," he writes.

Wrong already. From the Augusta Tower of Windsor Castle the saturnine Scot John Reith proclaimed "His Royal Highness Prince Edward!" (who before loyally crying "God save the King!" gave the almost immediately breached assurance "I now quit altogether public affairs").

Mr Higham writes in the idiom of a society columnist on an American provincial paper.

## Criminal irresponsibility

Women wear "designer gowns," the work of "modistes." He seldom spells a foreign name correctly, often slipping up as well on plain Yankee ones, and is evidently all at sea even in the bright lights of Cafe and Nestle Society. Thus, on the very first page of Wallis he writes of "Grace, Lady Dudley, formerly a Radziwill and thus related to the Kennedys by marriage," a howler compounded in the index, where I found "Dudley, Grace, Countess of (Duchess of Marlborough)," confusing — doubtless to the disgust of both ladies — the 3rd wife of one Earl with the 2nd wife of another Duke. Enough to make this reviewer treat the intervening 400 or so pages with cautious scepticism.

A good 350 of them simply relate from the numerous published sources the long tragic-comedy of the ill-starred but well-heeled pair's life. The first 50 are the only ones that can claim to have exhumed anything even remotely "secret" from Wallis's curriculum vitae.

It does seem quite possible that, like a huge and ever increasing percentage of the populations on both sides of the Atlantic, Wallis, though of far better Episcopalian stock than several recent Royal Duchesses, may have been conceived before her parent's marriage legitimised her. It seems too that she may, after all, have been neither baptised nor confirmed, hardly her own fault at the time, and again the lot today of a majority in the English-speaking world — both lapses, by the way, that could have been corrected within a matter of days if not hours, had aught depended on

it other than a single hypothetical soul's hypothetical salvation. They could never have been a factor in the abdication crisis, which was brought about solely by the King's failure either to understand or to fulfil his constitutional duty to act only on the advice of his ministers.

Mr Higham, a lifelong bachelor pushing 60, also seems to be very hazy about the word "wedlock" which figures frequently in his chapters. A gossip wife of a US Navy officer on the China Station at the time is his sole authority for stating that Wallis, then married to the Navy airman Win Spencer, became pregnant by the young Galeazzo Ciano (later Mussolini's Foreign Minister as well as son-in-law), and further became permanently barren as a result of a too rough and ready abortion.

Since she was still married to Win, giving birth to a child out of wedlock would have destroyed her chances of getting an equitable divorce and could have been so great a disgrace ... he writes, sublimely unaware of his absurd and unworlily non sequitur. As Tar Alexander II once put it with shrugging indifference when told of the doubtful percentage of his Hessian Tsarina, a kinswoman of the very morganatic Battenbergs, "Which of us knows who his father really is?"

Nor is there anything as startlingly new as Higham supposes about the story of the dossier supplied by the "Friends" to Baldwin and his sovereign on Wallis's years on the China Station (where, like plenty of other wives, she may

well have been used by US Intelligence on occasion). I well remember the coarse jokes that used to circulate in 1935 about the coins she had learned to pick up by certain curious Oriental techniques of muscular control, the coin in question having after 1936 inevitably become a sovereign.

Pace Mr Higham, plenty of well-born English married ladies were taken in those days to meet the employees of brothels a great deal more louches than the Ritz's one near Hong Kong's Repulse Bay Hotel supposedly visited by Win and Wallis. The dossier, according to the present Lord Chamberlain's great-uncle Jack Coke, long Queen Mary's faithful cquerrie, accused Wallis of having picked up "perverse practices" — a term that then more than likely covered almost 70 doing-what-comes-naturally improvement-on the missionary position.

It is true that (even allowing for what is now known about the inveterate fallibility of both FBI and SIS) some of the wartime documents now perusable in America show the Windsors to have been even more criminally irresponsible than was already known. But they had been made popular by the gutter press, like Stalin and the Red Army, or they might have been interned like their chums the Mosleys. Nevertheless Frank Giles was not the only person to have found, as he wrote in his cosy memoirs, that Wallis made a perfectly respectable Governor-General's lady, indeed exactly what her arch-enemy, Queen Elizabeth, in a very indiscreet letter in her own hand sent to the then

colonial secretary — one not discovered by Higham — had claimed she could never be.

No one who, as I did, met Harold Christie ever doubted he was responsible for the Bahamian murder of Sir Harry Oakes but Higham's account of it, and the Duke's shady role before and after, makes far more interesting reading than his prurient pokes into his wife's past. Incidentally Mr Higham has swallowed wholesale tales of Windsor always insisting that his wife be addressed, despite his brother the King's ruling on Cabinet advice, as "Royal Highness" and "Ma'am" and so forth. I myself never did, either in or out of his presence (though I could hardly avoid finding her better company than her husband), and never encountered objection or reproach from either for my obsequy in this regard. The only public figure I heard repeatedly addressing her as "Ma'am" across the dining table was in fact the Duke's old pet aversinn (perhaps it was mutual) Anthony Eden.

Mr Higham makes much of Wallis's loathing of Britain and the Brits but seems not to know that her husband had, after Queen Mary's death, confided in his fluent German to the late Lilli Palmer that "My tragedy is that I couldn't stand England from the start. But the first time I set foot on American soil I knew at a stroke that this was the place for me, where I'd like to stay. And then I married an American and hoped that we could live in America but ... my wife hates America and only wants to live in France. That's life ... My mother was the only person I missed in England."

WALLIS: Secret Lives of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor by Charles Higham, Sidgwick & Jackson, 408pp, £14.95.

## ARAB TIMES MONTHLY

# BINGO

COMPETITION NO. 65

PRIZES

First Full House: KD 100  
Second Full House: KD 60  
Third Full House: KD 40  
Top Line: KD 25  
Four Corners: KD 25

Hurry! make sure you get your Arab Times

### HOW TO PLAY

1. Solve the clue underneath the entry card (below) and enter the number that you think is the answer in the shaded square on the left-hand side of the card. This square must be completed.
2. Now select a further 14 numbers between 1 and 90 inclusive and enter these in the remaining open squares. You should now have 15 DIFFERENT numbers on your card. Please write them clearly, in ballpoint or ink.
3. Fill in your name and address in the

appropriate lines on the form, in block letters.

4. Make an exact copy of your 15 numbers on the copy card provided underneath, and keep it so that you can check off your numbers as they appear in the ARAB TIMES every day.
5. Register your Free Bingo entry by sending it to the ARAB TIMES. Read details below carefully.
6. Watch out for YOUR numbers each morning in the ARAB TIMES.

FREE BINGO No. 65 ENTRY



ANSWER THIS CLUE IN THE SHADED SQUARE:  
SPINKS KO'd in round ...

NAME (Mr./Mrs./Miss) .....

ADDRESS .....

IS YOUR NAME ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE?

FREE BINGO No. 65 COPY



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EVERYDAY four numbers will appear on Page Two. A number may be repeated. If it happens, continue with the rest of the numbers. Check off on your copy card the number or numbers which coincide with your selected numbers. Do this every day.

Please make a note of the last number you checked off, i.e. the one that completes your claim. Claimants will be asked to give this number which will decide the allocation of prizes.

When you have a claim, phone: 4813566/272 or 287 between 12 noon and 1 pm. Claims after 1 pm WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. You or anyone telephoning for you must have your copy card when the claim is made.

Is the initial of your surname in the front of the envelope?

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE AND INITIAL OF YOUR SURNAME ON THE LEFT HAND TOP CORNER IN FRONT. This is essential for the speedy checking of claims. Entries received without names and initials as mentioned above will be disqualified. When you have completed your entry

card and copy card and filled in your name and address, send in your entries, by post, addressed to: Bingo, Arab Times, P.O. Box 2270, 13023 Safat Kuwait. A surer alternative is to deliver by hand to the Arab Times, Al-Seyassah Building, Airport Road, Shuwaikh.



The Duke and Duchess at their Paris home in Bois de Boulogne.



# Flood of problems for India's goitre sufferers

By Aisha Ram

KATRA SHAHWAJIPUR in the Gonda district of India's Uttar Pradesh state, along with Balkuda and Kanti Chapra in Deoria district, have the dubious distinction of being called "villages of idiots" or "balkas", the local term for cretins.

A staggering 13 per cent of the population of Deoria district suffer from cretinism, a condition characterised by dwarfism and mental retardation, which is caused by a deficiency in hormones produced by the thyroid gland.

Studies conducted by doctors from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have shown that 80 per cent of the inhabitants of Katra Shahwajipur on the River Sarayu, which is flooded annually, suffer from goitre and related conditions. Four per cent of its population is cretinous.

In many parts of India people have learned to cope with annual floods — and the diseases such as cholera and dysentery which accompany them. But neither the affected villagers nor the government have yet come to terms with the invisible damage that the floods inflict as they leach precious iodine from vast areas of soil.

Millions of people in India suffer from goitre, a swelling of the thyroid gland caused by over- or under-production of certain hormones in the gland.

The hormonal imbalance usually occurs as a result of a deficiency of iodine in the diet. Hormones produced by the thyroid gland control metabolism and body growth. Damage to the brain and other body organs caused by thyroid malfunction at birth, or during the early formative years of growth, are irreversible.

## Ugly

While goitre, an ugly swelling of the thyroid gland in the neck, is visible and therefore disturbing, doctors in India are more concerned about other, less visible, thyroid disorders.

Cretinism is the severest and most worrying manifestation of the imbalance in thyroid activity, caused by lack of iodine, stunted growth, deaf mutism and squint also commonly occur as a result of iodine deficiency.

Millions of Indians still suffer from an inadequate intake of iodine, even though iodine can be administered through injections of iodised oil, or by persuading people to use salt to which iodine has been added.

According to official estimates, 145 million people live in goitre endemic areas in India and at least 40 million are suffering from the condition.

It has now been established that people living in river basins and plains, where the soils are constantly washed by flood waters and heavy rains, are particularly liable to suffer from health problems due to lack of iodine.

Apart from the sub-Himalayan states where goitre was discovered to be endemic in the mid-1950s, there are pockets where the condition is common throughout India.

Mizoram in the north-east and the districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in eastern Uttar Pradesh, are the worst hit areas.

The adjoining belt of east and west, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga in Bihar are also badly affected. The 10 iodine-deficient districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have a network of rivers which flood annually.

Hamlets and villages nestling in the bends of the rivers are particularly prone to exhibit thyroid problems. In Gonda the greatest incidence of thyroid disorders are observed in the villages on the strip of land between the rivers Ghaghara and Sarayu.

## Contrast

High abortion rates, infant mortality and a very definite drop in the intelligence levels of schoolchildren have worried doctors conducting studies in Uttar Pradesh.

At Colnaganji, a village in Gonda district, over 90 per cent of primary school children had goitre and a fifth had other conditions associated with thyroid hormone imbalances. Dr C. S. Pandav, a member of the medical team in the district and representative of the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICIDD), says this is "an extremely high rate for this age group."

By contrast only half of the inhabitants of Sadeva village in the same district, which is not

generally affected by flooding, have goitre and there is just one adult cretin. This emphasises the effect of flooding, even in areas where soils are already poor in iodine.

Dr Pandav has been calling on the Geological Survey of India to establish country-wide soil testing to identify all the iodine — deficient zones in India, as yet to no avail. To date, 17 states are known to have poor, iodine-deficient soils. Even the capital, Delhi, is a goitre endemic area — studies conducted by the AIIMS in 1978-79 on 3-200 school children revealed that 55 per cent had goitre.

Of the estimated one million cretins in India, half are in eastern Uttar Pradesh, with two children with under-active thyroids being born every hour in the highly iodine-deficient areas.

Despite the links between goitre, related disabilities and poverty having been well documented, the tremendous waste of human potential and widespread suffering has not been fully appreciated by the health authorities.

Mud huts with thatched roofs and half-naked children with stomachs bloated from malnutrition are all one sees in the worst affected villages.

## Endemic

The Indian authorities agree that any area where 10 per cent of the population has goitre should be considered goitre endemic and in need of iodised salt, the simplest means of combating the problem.

Though the government's national goitre control programme was initiated some 24 years ago, it met with little success. The programme has been reactivated recently and both the private and public sector are now engaged in producing salt to which iodine has been added.

The government recently announced its intention to extend the manufacture and distribution of iodised salt to cover the whole country. Compared with iodised salt production of just 0.5 million tonnes in 1985-86, production is scheduled to go up to 3 million tonnes by 1989-90 rising to 5 million tonnes by 1992. A US\$15 million budget has been approved for the programme and by 1992 all salt in the coun-



An enlargement of the neck is a symptom of goitre caused by a swelling of the thyroid gland.

try is supposed to be iodised. But the past record of the authorities in this respect has not been good. The government of Uttar Pradesh, for example, has been claiming that all salt in the goitre-endemic regions of the state is iodised.

An AIIMS investigation of 30 salt samples from the worst affected areas, carried out at the request of Panos, found that as against the prescribed iodine content of 15 ppm (parts per million) the samples only had between 2.1 to 8 ppm of iodine.

In addition, various factors combine to ensure that people receive little or no benefit from the added iodine. The salt is generally sold loose and, invariably, in the form of lumps of rock salt.

Before use the salt is washed, draining it of whatever iodine it may still contain after being shipped in open railway wagons from the point of manufacture.

To overcome some of these problems, a few private companies are manufacturing and retailing iodised salt in sealed packets, but this salt costs three times as much as the salt

villagers have been using. There are also severe distribution problems. Most villagers in Gonda, Gorakhpur and Deoria, some of the worst affected areas, have not even seen a packet of iodised salt. What is more there is not yet any awareness amongst the villagers of the need to use it.

About 4 years ago some villagers with severely enlarged thyroids received iodised oil injections. They had learnt of the success of the single-shot injections and clamoured for treatment. Although some 10,000 oil injections were given, disputes about the efficacy of the injections for pregnant women with hypothyroidism set back the programme considerably.

The ICIDD has been trying to persuade the Health Ministry in Delhi of the advantages of using iodised oil injections. The ICIDD president, Dr John Stanbury, has pointed out that "the scourge of cretinism has been wiped out among the millions who were given iodised oil injections in Zaire, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Nepal and China. We recommend it for India too". Panos Features

# Coping with back pain

By Christina Doyle

ENGLAND cricketer Ian Botham, who has had an operation to fuse two displaced spinal vertebrae, is among the many who each year consult a doctor because of back trouble. Millions are spent on pills, manipulation, acupuncture, copper bracelets, sensible chairs, heating pads, exercise and massage.

Yet many work-related back problems are self-healing and can be cured without surgery. Until the late Fifties the surgical "cure all" was to remove the apparently offending disc and fuse two vertebrae.

As Richard Porter, a consultant orthopaedic surgeon at Doncaster Royal Infirmary put it: "A good operation was good, but a bad one was a medical disaster."

More than half the patients operated on were subsequently no better, probably because the reason for their back trouble had not been correctly assessed. Today the balance has shifted away from the emphasis on spinal fusion, except in certain circumstances like those of Ian Botham, to a wider range of "decompression" surgery to relieve trapped nerves.

But the key, says Porter, is "evaluation. We now have a much wider variety of X-ray and other imaging techniques so that we can recognise much more accurately who we can help and direct surgery to the specific problem."

## Detected

Ian Botham's underlying condition — spondylolisthesis — is very common. It is caused by a slight displacement of the spinal bones, which may occur during childhood.

Strain or jarring, such as a fall from a horse or, in Botham's case, fast bowling followed by strenuous charity walking, may set it off.

When pain is acute, an operation to fuse the displaced vertebrae has a success rate of around 95 per cent. Botham, for instance, may well be able to return to bowling after his recovery, but he may also set up long-term problems in higher levels of vertebrae.

Most people with a spon-



Cricketer Ian Botham: too much cricket

dylolisthesis are never even detected. Porter comments: "It would be helpful to know if an aspiring gymnast or ballet dancer has a spondylolisthesis before starting on a demanding career."

None the less fewer than one per cent of back pain sufferers have surgery and about nine in 10 operations are carried out to relieve back trouble or, rather, the symptoms of leg or other pain caused by a ruptured disc — the segment between vertebrae — pressing on a nerve.

Operating on a disc is called a discectomy, and there are a variety of approaches. Most conventional, is "laminectomy", the term used to describe "going in" and operating in the damaged area between vertebrae.

Success rates from removal of a classic bulging disc now runs at above 90 per cent, but may decrease to 70 per cent as time goes on, said Dr John Frymoyer from the University of Vermont College of Medicine.

One problem is that backs change with time and disc problems may recur. With some people there may be an underlying degenerative disease such as spinal stenosis or

narrowing of the spinal canal. Between five to 15 per cent of patients require a further operation, "because of failure to recognise stenosis of the nerve root canal."

More recently some surgeons have begun to operate with the aid of microscopes. This means smaller incisions, higher magnification and brighter illumination of the damaged area. But there are reservations: although post-operative pain may be less, critics say there could be a higher rate of recurrent problems, perhaps due to missed disc fragments.

Another new approach is where the disc is removed through the skin with tiny specialised cutting equipment and suctioning instruments. The key to this technique, known as "percutaneous discectomy", is sophisticated computerised imaging. This technique is the least "invasive" one and could revolutionise disc surgery in the 1990s. As yet though, early successes rates at 60 to 80 per cent are lower than for conventional approaches.

However, the most common reason for failure of an operation, say surgeons, is that doctors have failed to select patients carefully for surgery. Martin Nelson, consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the Leeds Royal Infirmary and chairman of the Back Pain Association's research committee says: "Surgery is a serious and potentially dangerous solution for a problem which is rarely life-threatening. When precise diagnoses are followed, excellent results can be achieved."

All the experts stress the importance of management of back pain, which may be aggravated by occupation and lifestyle.

Porter says: "We should be following the American trend of building up specialist back and pain clinics, headed by orthopaedic consultants with a special interest. Bodies have a self-healing mechanism, and we have to work towards helping patients assist Nature. The chap with back pain at 45 may be completely pain-free 10 years later. Back pain need not be a life sentence."

# Overcrowding, despair at India's largest mental hospital

By Seema Sirohi

RANCHI, India: Frightened faces peer out the windows of locked rooms at India's largest hospital for the mentally handicapped. Pleas for food and money emerge from the huddle of incoherent questions. Half-naked men wait in a long line for their daily electric shock treatment.

Some patients wander aimlessly around the hospital's sprawling compound. Others, considered violent, are tied to their beds or window grills.

The 69-year-old Ranchi mental hospital is a synonym for despair, an illustration of the problems of surrounding bureaucracy, and evidence that many families still believe the best way to deal with insanity is to remove it from sight.

There have been a few improvements since the September 1984 break-out when 270 hungry patients escaped from the government hospital

crying for food. The staff had gone on a wildcat strike, leaving nearly 1,500 patients without food for 24 hours.

Today, the patients receive three meals a day, instead of the one daily meal that was provided before the break-out.

But there are still complaints. The Supreme Court, acting on a petition by a Ranchi activist, has ordered the city's district judge to visit the hospital unannounced and make a report.

The 1984 break-out exposed nightmarish conditions at Ranchi: bodies rotting in the halls, emaciated patients sleeping on the floors, overflowing toilets and severe shortages of drinking water and food.

Following a public outcry prompted by the break-out, the death rate at Ranchi has declined. At least 274 patients died at the hospital in 1984, compared to 84 in 1987, according to hospital records.

At present, Ranchi has about 1,700 patients and 19 doctors,

only five of whom are psychiatrists, according to Dr Yogendra Prasad, the hospital superintendent.

There is little time for therapy. "The patient-to-psychiatrist ratio is 1:400 and often we don't get to see a patient for over a month," said the doctor who heads the electric shock department.

## Time

"It is not possible to spend time with the patients. If we stop the shock treatment, the rate of discharge will come down."

Electric shock treatment, largely abandoned in the West, is still standard in India where it is thought to provide the quickest recovery for violent patients.

In other countries it is used to treat severe depression and schizophrenia.

A press reporter was able to enter the hospital at Ranchi, 300 kilometres (195 miles) northwest of Calcutta, and spend

30 minutes touring the wards. Drinking water was stored in dirty tin drums. Some patients had no beds. Most were only loose shorts. Many rooms did not have fans, which are necessities rather than luxuries in Ranchi's humidity and 35-degree Celsius (95-degree Fahrenheit) heat.

"Don't send anyone here. Send them to private doctors," one patient, Alok Pratap Malik, kept repeating.

Better dressed than most patients in a shirt and sarong, Malik said he had spent a month at the hospital.

"I will be leaving soon. This place can drive even the sane insane," said Malik, who has a bachelor's degree in mathematics.

Prasad, the hospital's superintendent, said: "The government is trying its best to improve the situation, but we just can't change anything overnight."

As a result of a Supreme

Court order last year, the daily food allowance for a patient has been increased from 3 rupees (23 cents) to 10 rupees (70 cents).

Prasad agreed that conditions were far from satisfactory. "We don't have enough water. The toilets are not working. We need more doctors," he said.

Because of the staff shortage, a former patient, Pranab Mukherjee, makes preliminary diagnoses of new patients and types their case histories.

A random examination of his reports showed nearly identical descriptions of each patient: "restless, excited, voluble, irritable, aggressive."

Prasad said Mukherjee was "very good at identifying the patients."

Relatives and guardians waiting outside the hospital said wardens and janitors took bribes to facilitate admissions. They said the going rate was about 300 rupees (23 dollars).

Once a patient is admitted, the treatment is free — unless the family pays extra for "VIP treatment," which includes sheets on the bed and fans on the ceiling.

A report by the national mental health programme said 30 million of India's 800 million people have serious mental disorders, but only 10 per cent of those needing help get it.

The report said India had a "woefully inadequate" total of 900 psychiatrists, 500 psychologists and 600 psychiatric nurses.

often is based on the condition of the fallopian tubes. If there is redness, swelling and pus, but the tubes are clear and open, the PID is diagnosed as mild. If the tubes are closed by the inflamed tissue, the PID is labelled moderate. And if an abscess is present, especially one that also engulfs the ovary, the condition is considered severe.

When a ruptured abscess is found, surgery is done immediately, because this presents a threat to the patient's life. In less critical situations, antibiotics are prescribed. The patient also is instructed to avoid sexual activity for at least four to six weeks, because sexual activity can reinfect the patient and hinder the healing process. If there was evidence of a non-threatening mass, a sonogram is done at monthly intervals until the mass disappears.

It's important to treat this condition promptly to avoid or at least lessen complications. Studies have shown a history of PID to be a factor in continued abdominal pain, pain during intercourse and (with acute PID) a high incidence of infertility and/or ectopic pregnancy.

1988 TRIBUNE MEDIA SERVICES, INC.

# Last decade for peptic ulcers?

KNOWLEDGE is mounting so fast that it could be possible to prevent peptic ulcers within a decade, according to British gastroenterologist Sir Francis Avery Jones.

He says there are three major mechanisms for protecting the stomach and for its repair — the mucus layer, gastric prostaglandins and the urogenital-epidermal healing factor. In animals these defences are highly effective and peptic ulcers in wild animals are rare.

It is only when animals are bred in captivity and given unfamiliar food that they develop peptic ulcers. This has been seen in pigs, foals, dolphins and even tigers, and has led to the belief that it is due to a deficiency in the essential fatty acids needed to produce the protective prostaglandins.

Normal defence mechanisms are also being impaired by such things as smoking, alcohol, excess caffeine intake and nervous stress.

Sir Francis believes the key to dietary protection against ulcers is contained in unrefined cereal and may also be present in green vegetables. Certainly the recent return to an increase in the consumption of fibre and unsaturated fats has shown itself in a drop in the number of peptic ulcers being diagnosed.

Dr Louis Goldman, writing in "Doctor" newspaper, comments: "Healthy eating offers an exciting prospect of still further changes in the frequency of peptic ulcers."

# AIDS warning for US

By Thomson Prentice

EVERY 10 minutes or so someone in the United States is diagnosed as having AIDS. If expert predictions are accurate, such individual tragedies will be recorded every five minutes in America by the end of 1992.

In Europe the intervals will be longer, the number of casualties smaller, but comparable disasters will strike London, Paris, Rome and Madrid two years or so from now, an international conference on the disease was told this week.

About 15 new cases a week are being logged in Britain, 25 a week in Spain, 26 a week in Italy and 33 a week in France, the delegates heard.

There have now been more than 65,000 cases in the United States, including 15,000 who died last year and 28,000 new sufferers identified in 1987.

"That is the equivalent of one new diagnosis every 14 minutes last year," Dr James Curran of the US Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, said. Between a million and 1.5 million other Americans are believed to be infected by the human immuno-deficiency virus.

According to Dr Curran's latest projections, 41,000 new cases will emerge this year and by 1992 the total of sufferers in America will reach 365,000. So far, about half of all AIDS patients in the United States have died.

The chilling forecast might

have been dismissed more easily as exaggeration if evidence presented this week had not confirmed the predictions of several years ago as being 98 per cent accurate.

"I'm getting tired of making these projections," Dr Curran told the conference. "I'm getting particularly tired of them turning out to be right."

The US epidemic is taking its heaviest toll among black and Hispanic adults and children, largely due to spread of infection through intravenous drug abuse. Addicts, their sexual partners, and their babies are being infected. Surveys show that between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of homosexual men in many US cities are now infected. "More and more women are getting AIDS through heterosexual contact," Dr Curran said. "Heterosexual transmission will be increasingly important in the next few years, without the explosive increases that were seen among gay men and drug abusers in the early 1980s."

In Europe almost 13,000 cases have now been reported, with a 115 per cent increase since March of last year.

The number of patients is doubling every 11 months and is now predicted to reach 56,400 by December, 1989.

"The impact of AIDS in the main European capitals will be comparable in two years' time to what it now is in the US," Dr Jean Baptiste Brunet, of the World Health Organisation, said yesterday.

# FAMILY DOCTOR

By DR ALLAN BRUCKHEIM

# 'TYPE A' PEOPLE MAY BE PRONE TO MORE HEART AILMENTS

QUESTION: I've heard lots of bad things about puffy people called Type A's and have wondered if it applies to me. How can I determine if I am a "Type A" personality?

ANSWER: Let's try a few simple questions to help test you. Do you like to eat, walk and talk very rapidly? Are you a hard-driving, very competitive person who can't "trust people"? When companions take what you consider too long to get to the point, do you often finish their sentences to speed things up? Do you prefer to always be exactly on time, and get irritated at delays? Do you frequently do two things at once — eating and watching TV, and/or opening your mail while talking? Do you frequently think of several other things while someone is talking to you? Also, do you baste to be interrupted and/or wait in lines or traffic? Do you become very aggressive, if necessary, to get exactly what you want immediately, and in comparison with friends, do you easily lose your temper and show it?

If you answer "yes" to more than four of those questions, chances are you are what is called a "Type A Behaviour Pattern (TABP)"

person." You are driven by a compelling sense of time and the need to move on. As such, you could be subject to more heart ailments than other people as the result of this self-induced stress. You may wish to readjust your responses to such conditions, using behaviour modification techniques. It is not an easy task, but it can be accomplished and may have dramatic rewards in better health for you.

QUESTION: What happens to you when you get PID? What treatments can be used to cure it?

ANSWER: In certain vulnerable patients, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is the reproductive system's painful reaction to infection, chemicals or physical injury. The general symptoms may include prolonged abdominal and/or pelvic pain, foul vaginal discharge, fever, chills, nausea, vomiting or urinary problems.

Physical examination, along with laboratory tests such as cultures, to identify any offending bacteria, sonography (sound wave pictures) and perhaps laparoscopy (a surgical look at the organs through a lighted tube) usually pinpoint the cause and the degree of PID. For instance, a judgement

## ANDY CAPP



By Smith



# BUSINESS & FINANCE

## US fines RJR Nabisco

WASHINGTON, July 1. (Reuters) RJR Nabisco agreed to pay a \$97,000 fine to clear charges that it wrongly gave information about its dealings with Israel and with companies blacklisted by the Arab League, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

RJR Nabisco—a tobacco and food products conglomerate formed in 1986 from the merger of Nabisco Inc and R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc—settled the charges by agreeing to pay the fine but was not required to admit guilt, the Department said.

The Department alleged that R.J. Reynolds and three of its subsidiaries furnished information to Bahrain, Kuwait and Syria about the firms' business relations with Israel and with companies blacklisted by the Arab League.

Federal law bars American citizens and companies from furnishing information about their business relations with boycotted countries and blacklisted people, and also prohibits individuals and companies from refusing to do business with others because of foreign boycotts.

## Net debtor position widens

# US sinks deeper into red with rest of the world

WASHINGTON, July 1. (Reuters) The United States, already the world's biggest debtor nation, went an additional \$99 billion into the red last year, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

The US net debtor position widened to \$368.2 billion during 1987 from a revised \$269.2 billion at the end of 1986, the department said in an annual report on international investment.

The department previously said the US net debtor position at the end of 1986 was \$263.6 billion.

The rising red ink means the United States eventually not only will have to reduce its massive merchandise trade deficit with the rest of the world, but will also have to generate a surplus in trade to service its debts abroad.

It has the potential of becoming a hot political issue in the presidential election campaign because it shows the United States is becoming more dependent on foreign countries.

It is also likely to sharpen the focus on how the presidential candidates plan to reduce the US budget deficit, which economists say is the main reason for America's insatiable appetite for foreign capital.

The government also reported yesterday that new orders received by US manufacturers fell 0.6 per cent in May because of a sharp drop in the volatile category of transport equipment.

Economists said the decline was additional welcome evidence that US economic growth was slowing to a more sustainable pace after a rapid start to the year fanned fears of inflationary overheating.

The Commerce Department, in its debt report, said the United States brought in \$135.5 billion more capital from other countries than it invested abroad in 1987. This was partially offset by appreciation of US holdings of foreign securities due to higher currency exchange values abroad.

US assets abroad were up

\$96.4 billion or nine per cent, to nearly \$1.17 trillion at the end of 1987, the department said.

US holdings of foreign securities rose \$13.5 billion in 1987 to \$146.7 billion, while US direct investment abroad increased by a record \$49.3 billion or 19 per cent, to \$308.9 billion.

Foreign assets in the United States rose \$195.4 billion or 15 per cent, to almost 1.54 trillion at the end of 1987, the department said.

Foreign direct investment in the United States rose a recorded \$41.5 billion in 1987, or 19 per cent, to \$261.9 billion.

The department said foreign investment in US companies continued at a high level partly because the lower value of the dollar made US ownership attractive.

The largest share of the increased foreign investment, about 46 per cent, was accounted for by Britain.

The department said British direct investment in the United

States at the end of 1987 amounted to \$74.94 billion while Japanese investment was \$33.36 billion and Dutch investment was \$47.05 billion.

The decline in May factory orders followed a 1.5 per cent rise in April. The May fall was led by a 10.2 per cent drop in transport orders, mainly aircraft.

Excluding transport, factory orders would have risen one per cent in May, in line with the average flow of orders in the past six months.

The drop in orders was the sharpest decline since August 1987 and followed Wednesday's report of a 0.1 per cent dip in the May index of leading economic indicators, the government's main gauge of future business activity.

Also in May, the US unemployment rate rose to 5.6 per cent from a 14-year low of 5.4 per cent in April, while retail sales edged up just 0.1 per cent.

Despite the signs of softness, private economists expect US growth of at least three per cent in the second quarter, propelled

by booming exports.

The US economy grew at a 3.6 per cent rate between January and March, spurring the White House to raise its forecast for the whole year to 3.0 per cent from 2.4 per cent.

But the Reagan administration yesterday sought to minimise the annual accounting of the country's investment position, contending that the figures were a sign of strength showing foreigners still believed America was an excellent place to invest.

The United States had an investment surplus of \$89.4 billion as recently as 1983. That surplus fell to \$3.5 billion in 1984 and disappeared altogether in 1985, the year the country became a net debtor for the first time in 71 years with a debt of \$110.7 billion.

America's investment surplus has evaporated as the country ran up huge merchandise trade deficits during the 1980s, transferring billions of dollars into the hands of foreigners to pay for colour televisions, stereo equipment and automobiles.

## Syrian draft budget shows 20pc more spending in 1988

DAMASCUS, July 1. (Reuters) Syrian government spending will rise by 20 per cent in 1988 according to a draft budget being discussed by parliament, officials said yesterday.

They said the budget projected total government expenditure in 1988 at \$1.54 billion Syrian pounds (\$4.58 billion) compared with 42.95 billion pounds (\$3.81 billion) in 1987.

Syria's economy recently started to pull out of crisis after cabinet changes, a crackdown on corruption and a campaign to boost the private sector and oil output and reform agriculture, diplomats said.

The officials refused to give details of revenues for 1988 but quoted Finance Minister Khaled Mahayni as telling the assembly on Wednesday that he had tried to balance revenues and spending.

Mahayni said the budget aimed at revenue self-sufficiency, combatting waste and cutting

current and investment spending. He said it also took into consideration Syria's national security needs.

The officials declined to say how much would be spent on defence in 1988.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) has estimated defence costs at 15.5 billion pounds (\$1.4 billion) in 1987—37 per cent of the national budget.

Mahayni said that for the first time the 1988 budget included allocations for Syria's debts. Provisions for paying debt and interest were previously separated from the general budget.

The IISS has said Damascus is saddled with military debt to Moscow and other Eastern bloc states totalling \$15 to 19 billion in 1986.

Mahayni said the government was trying to increase income from agriculture, oil, other natural resources and exports.

## Egypt reschedules debt with Western creditors

CAIRO, July 1. (Reuters) Australia and Britain have signed debt rescheduling deals with Egypt in what a diplomat called an avalanche of last-minute agreements before an expected request by Cairo for fresh debt relief.

Egypt wanted the swift conclusion of bilateral accords with Western creditor governments under a pact signed last year with the 18-nation Paris Club, Western embassy officials reported.

Avalanche

"There's been a veritable avalanche of signings," a diplomat said yesterday. "It's all happening at once."

Switzerland is set to sign this week on about \$320 million of reschedulings. Canada (\$62 million), Sweden (\$30 million) and Norway (\$19 million) were also preparing to sign in the next few days, embassy officials said.

Japan, negotiating over \$309 million owed by Egypt to up to 20 creditor organisations, will be the last creditor to sign, diplomat said.

A Japanese embassy spokesman said the two sides were still discussing the amount to be rescheduled and he had no idea when signing would take place.

The Paris Club agreement covered instalments totalling more than \$6 billion on Egypt's \$43.9 billion foreign debt up to the end of June 1988.

Keen

Western embassy economists said Cairo was keen to wrap up deals with each government by Sunday, when first payments fall due on unrescheduled debt and it risks defaulting.

"The crunch point is Sunday," one said. "The first payments are due on non-rescheduled debt and naturally the Egyptians won't meet it. They'll have to default."

Government ministers have said they expect Cairo to again apply to the Paris Club for rescheduling instalments due between July 1, 1988, and the end of 1989—a total of at least \$5 billion.

Provided it maintains an Inter-

national Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement, it stands every chance of success, diplomats said. But first it must sign all bilateral accords under the current Paris Club pact.

After months of haggling over interest rates, at least some creditor governments that held out till the end got a good deal, diplomats said.

Britain signed with Egypt yesterday to reschedule about \$200 million worth of payments at 0.5 per cent above the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR), compared to rates nearer 0.35 per cent above LIBOR approved by some earlier signatories.

Australia signed on Wednesday for about \$214 million in reschedulings. "I think both sides were pretty happy," an Australian official said.

Signed

Canada's Wheat Board and International Development Agency signed on Monday with Egypt. The last Canadian creditor, the Export Develop-

ment Corporation, would sign for the remaining amount this weekend, an embassy official said.

By the end of April, Cairo had signed 10 accords for about \$4.7 billion with individual governments including the biggest creditors, France and the United States.

On the linked issue of an IMF agreement, foreign economists said fund experts were pouring over Egypt's economic performance and top officials would return in July or August to continue a long-running assessment of government reforms.

Egypt and the IMF signed a \$325-million standby credits agreement in May last year that underpinned Cairo's Paris Club application.

The agreement, which expires next November, is regarded as dead. The IMF has withheld credits totalling over \$150 million because it is unhappy over the pace of Egypt's reforms—which the government refuses to speed up as it fears unrest.

## Iraq and Jordan fail to solve payment crisis

AMMAN, July 1. (Reuters) Talks between Iraq and Jordan on a \$100-million payment crisis have made no headway but a senior official said yesterday both sides would meet again in mid-July.

"There is enough room for optimism," Trade Minister Hamdi Tabaa said. "Both countries have the goodwill to settle the issue... we expect positive results." He declined to give details.

Affected

A Jordanian trade delegation returned to Amman on Tuesday after presenting ideas on how to iron out an excess \$100 million in letters of credit opened by Baghdad for Jordanian exporters to ship goods to Iraq.

An official source said both sides failed to agree on how to settle the crisis, which he said affected 160 Jordanian firms.

Under a protocol aimed at eas-

ing trade with cash-strapped Iraq, Jordan's Central Bank reimburses local exporters for goods shipped to Baghdad, which pays for them partly in crude oil.

Officials said the system, started in 1983, hit a snag this year when letters of credit were opened to exporters for goods worth between \$450 and 500 million in the first quarter, far above the year's quota of \$185 million.

They said that the flood of letters of credit, drawn on Iraq's state-owned Rafidain Bank, began when Baghdad relaxed controls on private sector imports in December.

The excess was put at \$100 million after the Trade Ministry, Central Bank and Chamber of Industry sifted through the letters and found that many of the exporters did not meet official financial standards.

In Bonn, government sources said yesterday that West Germany had decided to reopen a credit line to Iraq, granting it export credit guarantees for the first time since the start of the 1980s.

The sources said Iraq would pay off outstanding debts to the Bonn government with oil deliveries and the 300 million-mark (\$165 million) credit line would take the form of state guarantees to pay for deliveries of West German exports to Iraq.

If Iraq failed to pay West German exporters for goods received, the West German government will lend Baghdad enough money to cover the bill. Bonn withdrew such credits after Iraq defaulted.

The Jordanian source said the delegation in Baghdad briefed its Iraqi counterparts on the amount of damage incurred by Jordanian exporters and presen-

ted suggestions to solve the problem.

Despite the lack of any breakthrough, both sides agreed to resume their talks in Amman in mid-July, the source added.

Doubted

Financial sources said they doubted Iraq would settle as its spending priority was the nearly eight-year-old war with Iran.

But Baghdad could opt for carrying forward a percentage of the excess to next year's protocol. The Iraqi private sector could also cover it by settling a part or by exporting more to Jordan.

The sources said Jordan was too small a market for extra Iraqi exports and the companies needed cash to keep operating.

Iraq is a key market for the recession-hit economy of Jordan, which exported goods worth about \$190 million to Iraq in 1987. Amman backs Baghdad in its war with Iran.

## Morocco and Spain discuss EEC ties

MADRID, July 1. (Reuters) Morocco is looking to Spain to support its campaign for stronger ties with the European Economic Community, Foreign Minister Abdelatif Filali said yesterday.

"My government hopes Spain will back a greater integration of Morocco into Europe," Filali told reporters after meeting Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez during a two-day visit.

He said Spain would be in a good position to help when it takes over presidency of the 12-member group next January.

Spanish officials said Filali and Gonzalez also discussed plans for a visit to Spain by King Hassan, adding the trip was likely towards the end of the year.

Filali said Morocco's relations with Spain were entering a new phase following Wednesday's signing of a \$1.1 billion economic accord providing for Spanish loans, credits and investment in Morocco over the next five years.

"The accord... is the most important signed by Spain with Morocco since independence," he said.

Morocco still claims sovereignty over the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, but Spanish officials said the issue did not come up in the meeting between Gonzalez and Filali.

## Greece takes presidency of the EEC

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 1. (AP) Greece assumes the presidency of the European Community today, midway in a year that has produced some of the biggest successes in the trade bloc's 31-year history.

The socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu takes over the rotating presidency from West Germany.

Papandreu is expected to put a heavy accent on efforts to improve the economic prospects of Europe's poorer and less industrialised regions, most of which are in Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Clout

But because of its relatively light diplomatic clout—and its sometimes troublesome relations with other EEC members—Athens is not expected to win much progress on farm policy reform and other key issues.

Indeed, conflict between the Common Market and the United States over liberalising farm trade is likely to intensify this fall as both sides prepare for a special trade negotiating session in December.

In its six months at the helm, the West German government managed to take the EEC farther down the road to economic and financial union than nearly anyone had thought possible at the start of the year. In EEC experience, the stronger the presiding country is and the more

skillful its diplomacy, the more likely the EEC is to overcome factional fighting and make real progress towards common goals.

Although many problems remain, the EEC under West German leadership gained a new impulse toward its most basic goal: creating a true common market where people, goods and money can move as freely across national borders.

Emerging

This goal, known in EEC parlance as "completing the internal market," has emerged during the first half of 1988 as a lightning rod for the hopes not only of European governments but businesses as well. The target date for completing the true Common Market is Dec 31, 1992.

Greece is expected to press for more progress toward the 1992 goal, but it will have a hard time matching the West German successes, which were more substantial than in any six-month period since the EEC heads of government first endorsed the project in June 1985.

Among the major decisions produced by the German presidency were:

— phased removal of all barriers to the free movement of money across national borders, to be completed by the eight most advanced EEC members in 1990.

— mutual recognition of university diplomas within two years, allowing all professionals

to practice freely anywhere in the Common Market.

— at a summit meeting June 27-28, EEC leaders agreed to set up a blue-ribbon panel to study ways of achieving greater European Monetary Union.

Despite these advances, independent analysts say the EEC still will be hard-pressed to meet its 1992 deadline for ending all trade barriers.

"A lot more has to be done," said Hugh Corbet, director of the London-based Trade Policy Research Center. He said it is widely believed in Western Europe that little progress will be made during Greece's term.

In the international arena, the major West German success was completing years of negotiations with the Soviet-led economic alliance known as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, on a joint protocol. The socialist bloc has agreed for the first time to formally recognize the EEC, although no trade pact has been made.

Setback

One of the key failures of the West German presidency was the setback of efforts to normalise relations with Turkey, which last year applied for EEC membership. Greece, which nearly went to war with Turkey in April 1987 over mineral rights in the Aegean Sea, is firmly opposed to allowing its ancient enemy to become the 13th EEC member.

## World Business Summary

### Continuing high prices forecast for nickel

LONDON, July 1. (AP) The price of nickel—a key ingredient of stainless steel—is unlikely to weaken during the rest of this year because of the fundamentals of supply and demand, metals analysts Shearson Lehman Hutton said yesterday. The "buoyant" demand trends of 1987, when nickel use by the stainless steel industry reached all-time highs, have been carried over into the first half of 1988, the company said in its latest detailed study of the nickel market. Shearson said that consumption of nickel in the West grew by 10 per cent last year to reach a record 630,000 metric tons, while production rose by four per cent to 528,000 tons. It forecasts 1988 Western consumption and production at 660,000 and 564,000 tons respectively. Production shortfalls have characterised the market every year since 1983, helping to fuel a rise in the price of the metal to an all-time peak of \$10.84 a pound at the end of March, Shearson said. Production problems in many parts of the world, but especially in the Dominican Republic, exacerbated the rise, it said. The price has fallen from its peak, but the market's fundamentals "do not suggest any weakening... over the course of the year," the company commented.

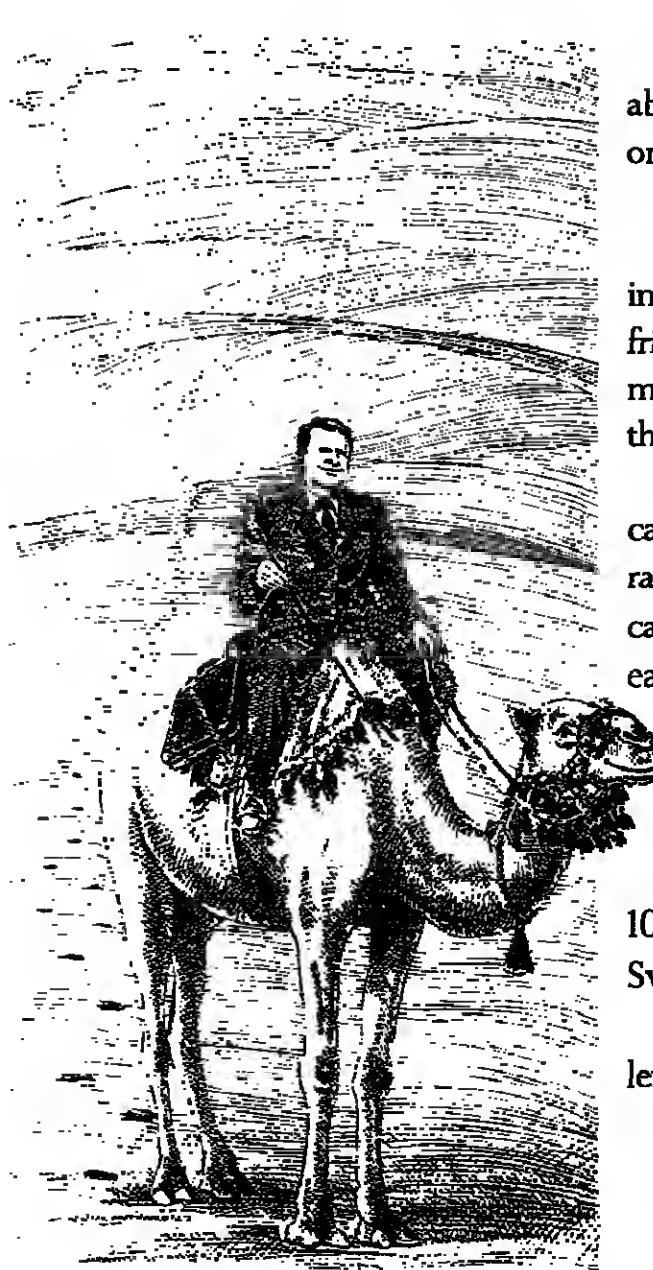
### S. Korea plans to resume imports of foreign beef

SEOUL, July 1. (AP) South Korea plans to resume imports of foreign beef this month under a new quota system, reportedly as part of an effort to appease foreign trade pressure, a newspaper reported today. The Korean Economic Daily News quoted unidentified official sources as saying that the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry plans to lift a three-year-old ban on beef imports soon after the closing July 10 of the current National Assembly session. No official confirmation was immediately available, but one ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said a government announcement on the matter may be coming soon. The newspaper said the ministry will tell the legislature the planned beef imports are needed to meet current domestic shortages as well as to appease foreign trade pressure, notably with the United States and Australia. Some lawmakers have opposed an opening of the beef market because of the potential effect on South Korean farmers. Local farmers and political dissidents have staged demonstrations against market liberalisation.

### Cocoa organisation re-enters cocoa market as buyer

LONDON, July 1. (AP) The International Cocoa Organisation re-entered the market as a buyer because suppliers of previously contracted beans have been unable to deliver. The organisation said yesterday it was tendering to buy up to 4,775 metric tons "in replacement of cocoa that sellers were unable to deliver within the contract period." The tender is for cocoa immediately available or for delivery in July. Traders said the organisation was forced back into the market because dealers could not fulfill contracts to deliver beans offered at previous tenders. The reason was the no-sales policy adopted by the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest exporter, traders said. The withdrawal of the Ivory Coast from the market in April, when the world price crashed to a six-year low, created a shortage of good quality beans, traders said. As a result, some middlemen with commitments to deliver to the cocoa organisation could not secure supplies to meet their obligations. Further defaults are likely, traders said.

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## Market cautious

## Japan joins W. Germany to stop dollar's surge

LONDON, July 1. (Reuters): The dollar ended a hectic week's European trading buoyant but off its highs after the Japanese apparently joined the West Germans today in trying to stop a three-week-old surge in its value.

Gold prices were a shade firmer. In stock markets, London ended with the FTSE index of British blue-chips barely changed and on Wall Street the Dow Jones industrial average was down seven points at 2,135 at midday, in thin trading.

**Modest**  
Currency dealers in Singapore said the Bank of Japan sold a modest \$30 to 50 million in the open market there, for Deutsche marks, through a Japanese bank.

It was "no big deal" said a senior European bank trader, and no Japanese intervention to prop the yen was detected.

But the hint that the Japanese were moving up alongside West Germany's Bundesbank, which, with other European central banks, has sold dollars all week, made markets cautious.

The start of the July 4, long

weekend in the United States also made them wary about taking new positions.

The dollar at the close in London was worth 1.82 West German marks, down on an eight-month high of 1.8325 touched yesterday.

**Inflation**  
It closed at 134.15 Japanese yen. Earlier, in Tokyo, it had risen to 134.75 yen, its highest since November.

The dollar's recent rise by around seven per cent against other currencies reflects market optimism about the US economy and America's ability at last to narrow its trade deficits.

But governments whose currencies are depreciating fear prices will rise on imported goods, causing inflation.

The Bundesbank repeatedly sold dollars again today. Yesterday it had raised interest rates to prop the mark.

The pound sterling closed steady, worth \$1.7015 after 1.7055 yesterday. Dealers expect a new rise in British interest rates next week which may underpin

sterling.

Away from currencies, commodities took the spotlight.

Oil prices remained weak, depressed by oversupply from the OPEC organisation. North Sea crude for August loading traded at \$14.45 a barrel, almost down at its 1988 low.

But new forecasts of hot, dry weather in the drought-hit US farm belt have sent farm prices back up after scattered rain saw them take sharp falls earlier this week.

Corn for July delivery traded in Chicago today at \$3.39-1/2 per bushel, up around 10 cents.

**Gold**  
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There were still no signs the Japanese authorities were uncomfortable with the dollar's strong performance against the yen and no reasons yet to believe they would follow yesterday's rise in European interest rates to hold it back, dealers said.

Many traders predict increased dollar buying by Japanese investors next week.

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volume of business and London mixed at the end of a two-week British trading account.

In Tokyo, the dollar jumped today to its highest level against the yen since November 26, boosted by speculative euphoria that it could top 137 yen next week unhindered by Bank of Japan intervention, dealers said.

"People do not feel that the dollar is over-bought yet," said Kohoichi Abe, a dealer with the Nippon Credit Bank.

**No signs**  
There were still no signs the Japanese authorities were uncomfortable with the dollar's strong performance against the yen and no reasons yet to believe they would follow yesterday's rise in European interest rates to hold it back, dealers said.

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Gold in London today firmed slightly to be set at \$437.00 in a quiet bullion market.

Cheaper oil helped Wall Street stocks to a 20-point gain yesterday. But today the Tokyo Stock exchange, the world's biggest, failed to track the advance.

Tokyo stocks dropped sharply as investors switched heavily into big stocks in the morning and then tried to get out quickly with a profitable before the market closed.

This tactic sends volumes soaring but is a game only the big institutions can play. Small investors are scared off.

The Nikkei index sank 265.87 points, or 0.96 per cent to 27,503.33.

Hong Kong stocks were quoted higher and the Hang Seng index ended up 13.15 at 2,684.64. In Sydney the Australian All-Ordinaries index rose four points to 1,559.

Stocks were steady in Paris. In Frankfurt, the strong dollar boosted exporters and, with other favourable company news, lifted the new 30-share index 12 points to 1,154 in early trade.

**World Stock Roundup**

SYDNEY, July 1. (Reuters): Demand for heavyweight resource stocks pushed prices to a firmer closing, recouping most of yesterday's losses. The All Ordinaries index was up 4.0 points at 1,551.3.

TOKYO: Share prices closed down due to profit-taking on large capital issues bought in the morning. The Nikkei index sank 265.87 points, 0.96 per cent, to 27,503.33.

HONG KONG: Stocks closed firmer, supported by moderate speculative buying, but the market lacked clear direction. The Hang Seng index rose 13.15 to 2,684.64.

SINGAPORE: The Straits Times industrial index rose 12.17 to close at a post-crash high of 1,105.41. Blue chips made major gains on industrial demand but overall trading was mixed.

BOMBAY: Share prices, affected by end-of-account considerations, were subdued. Tata Steel dropped Rs 3.75 to 837.5 and Associated Cement fell three to 233.

FRANKFURT: Prices ended an active session around two per cent higher, boosted by good company news, a strong dollar and short-position covering. The Commerzbank index, calculated at mid-session, rose 24.5 to 1,459.6, a high for the year.

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## Investors buy resort island from Kuwaitis

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, July 1. (UPI): Kiawah Island, developed as a push resort for the wealthy off the South Carolina coast by oil-rich Arabs in the mid-1970s, was purchased on Wednesday by a group of investors for \$105 million in one of the state's largest real estate transactions.

The 10,000-acre barrier island with miles of wide sandy beaches, clusters of tennis courts, golf course and residential and commercial development, was sold by the Kuwaiti government-owned Kiawah Island Co., which bought the property in 1974 and spent \$200 million to develop it into a luxury beachside resort.

**Located**  
Kiawah Island, located southwest of Charleston is a 10,000-acre-ocean-front community and contains the largest parcel of shoreline in the Atlantic seaboard suitable for development. The island has 2,500 property owners but only 250 are year-round residents.

The purchaser was Kiawah Island Associates, which includes members of a prominent Charleston family and other investors from Charleston, Atlanta and San Diego, Calif.

"Kiawah Island is a sportsman's paradise, with emphasis upon world class golf, ocean-side relaxation and sheer beauty," said Charles S. Way Jr., a Charleston businessman, who is

one of the new owners and was the principal architect of the purchase financing.

NCNB-South Carolina Bank provided an acquisition and development loan totalling \$118.5 million to the partnership. About \$13 million of that is earmarked for substantial capital improvements, a bank official said.

The island has 32 miles (51 km) of frontage on marshlands as well as 13 miles (20 km) fronting on freshwater and tidal ponds and stands of oak, palm, palmetto and pine.

It has a 1,500-room oceanfront inn, six restaurants, three swimming pools and 28 tennis courts. Kuwait Investment Co., parent of Kiawah Island Co., bought the property for \$17.4 million in 1974 and invested a reported \$200 million in development of residential, commercial and recreational areas.

**Confirmed**  
Meanwhile, Director-General of the Kuwait Investment Company (KIC) Hilal Mishari Al Mutairi confirmed that KIC has sold its project of Kiawah Island in the United States to a group of American investors.

Al Mutairi, in a statement to KUNA, said the American investors agreed to pay \$105 million for the bulk of the properties owned by KIC on the island, while the rest are for sale and expected to fetch another \$15 million to the company.

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## Coffee exports on the rise

LONDON, July 1. (AP): Exports of coffee beans to countries outside the International Coffee Organisation are increasing, with non-members getting a better price than members, the organisation said yesterday.

The United States, the European Economic Community and other members of the 74-nation group, which regulates world supplies and prices, are highly critical of sales by non-members at discount prices.

Non-members include the Soviet Union and its allies.





HANDLERS make a hurried exit from the special crocodile pit built for Sydney's Darling Harbour Bicentennial Fair. The 12-foot crocodile was airfreighted from Darwin overnight but tranquilisers wore off before the handlers had released the nose-clip keeping the monster's jaws closed. The clip fell off when the crocodile entered its pool yesterday. (Reuters wirephoto)



THIS tiny pith-helmeted Vietnamese boy became the 8,000th refugee to be ferried from the reception centre of Green Island to a closed camp since May 3. Hong Kong recently started a new policy which calls for repatriation of all non-political refugees. (Reuters wirephoto)



AS AUSTRALIA'S Pat Cash sits on the court (right) after losing his balance and falling over the net at Wimbledon, West Germany's Boris Becker jokingly copies the slip by diving over the net himself during their men's singles match in the quarter-finals. (Reuters wirephoto)



A SIGN-bearer carries North Korea's name into main Seoul stadium during full-dress rehearsal for opening and closing ceremonies of Olympic Games. South Korea still hopes North Korea will agree to attend the Games. (Reuters wirephoto)



A MAN holds the world's biggest egg, laid by Ann, the ostrich (right). The egg, equal in volume to 24 regular eggs, weighs 2.3 kg, and beats the previous record of 1.78 kg, according to experts. (Reuters wirephoto)



A LONG jam of commuter traffic (right) files past the deserted tracks of Melbourne's main passenger rail lines after transport workers went on an indefinite strike. (Reuters wirephoto)



THE new NATO Secretary-General and former West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner making a point during a news conference in Brussels yesterday. Woerner succeeds Lord Carrington of UK. (Reuters wirephoto)



A YOUNG man sells to boaters at the 149th Royal Regatta — a high spot of the English social season and the most important event of the rowing calendar where straw hats and striped blazers are still the order of the day. (Reuters wirephoto)



A GROUP of British chemical weapons experts arrived at a Soviet training centre outside Moscow yesterday. They were in Moscow to inspect the bacteriological scientific centre as part of the reciprocal visit by Soviet officials to a British chemical warfare plant. (Reuters wirephoto)



HIGHLY decorated Vietnamese lead fellow soldiers as they wave goodbye during ceremonies on Thursday to mark the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. (Reuters wirephoto)



THREE Israelis — (from left to right) Eliezer Feller, Reuven Kaminer and Latif Dori react to their sentence of six months' jail and \$2,000 fines by an Israeli court for meeting with members of the PLO two years ago. A fourth person sentenced by the court is not in the picture. (Reuters wirephoto)



BRITAIN'S Queen Elizabeth inspects a royal parade of penguins during a visit to the zoo in Edinburgh, Scotland. (Reuters wirephoto)



# ARAB TIMES Classifieds

## ACCOMMODATION

### Available

BENEID AL QAF Opp. Hala House. 1 room in a 2 bedroom flat with necessary requirements for a small family, 2 working girls, 2 bachelors. Tele. Masood, 2463150. 8.30am-1.30pm and 4.30-7.30pm. (AT5-42986-3)

SALMIYA, near Indian School. 1 room with AC, carpet, etc. for one bachelor to share with a family. Bus route 14, 15, 19, 30. Rent KD45. Tele. Bhushan, 4346153, 4346525, 8am-4pm. (AT6-42996-3)

### For Rent

SALWA, Rumaithiya. Apartment and half villa, each comprising 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large dining room, kitchen and storage room. Rent KD260 and 300 respectively. Tele. 5652653. (AT6-43013-3)

SURRA, near American School. Floor in deluxe villa, 4 bedrooms, 1 dining room, 2 living rooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 maid's room, CAC with tele., carpet, private entrance and a garden. Tele. 5315539. (AT6-43011-6)

AL BIDAE, Gulf Road. Deluxe. CAC 2 floor villa, comprising 4 bedrooms, with fitted cupboards, outside building, a beautiful garden and tele. line. Rent KD550. Tele. 5382783, 5391720. (AT1-43030-3)

## FOR SALE

### Miscellaneous

HITACHI VCR multi system, 1 year old, KD165, Toshiba radio with cassette player, recording, KD45 (prices fixed). Tele. Mr. Castillo, 4714911 ext. 136, after 5pm. (AT1-43016-3)

SINGLE cot, mini-fridge, wardrobe, Sanyo oven, toaster, easy chair, centre table, odds and ends at cheap prices. Tele. 5331940, after 4 pm. (AT6-43009-2)

IKEA sofa sets (3&2 seater), coffee table, National 7500 video, bedroom furniture, oil heaters, 2 JVC video cameras, TV video table and electrical appliances. Tele. 5653130 Res. (AT5-42979-3)

PERSONAL computer (IBM-USA), JVC video, Philips hi-fi, video game, vacuum cleaner, TV 20", TV 26", washing machine, dryer, food processor, freezer, heater and other items. Tele. 3901216. (AT6-43001-3)

SOFA set (3+2+1) 3 bedrooms, Kufuma wardrobe, cabinet, beds with linen, aquarium, fish, filters/pumps, books, plants, baby car-seat, twin stroller, and breakfast bar. Tele. 3949883. Res. 2430951 Off. (AT6-43004-3)

MISHRAF, deluxe CAC independent floor of a villa with private entrance, comprising 2 bedrooms, living and dining area, 2 bathrooms and a large fitted kitchen with or without furniture. Tele. 5381205. (AT3-42949-6)

GLEM gas cooker with 5 burners, model 3201/S, 7 months old, almost new, KD95, UTC price KD138. Siemens vacuum cleaner, KD16 only. Tele. 5738087, after 10 am. (AT6-42999-2)

JVC video camera SF-P3 with three cassettes, battery charger, Kodak EK8 and Yashica with auto 26B flash, and cooking range. Tele. Mr. Marwan, 5618731, 8am-midnight. (AT1-43006-2)

CUSTOMIZED B.M.W. 320, Nov 1982 in excellent condition, KD1000 and 2 windsurfers. Tele. 9028349, 2420610. (AT5-42976-3)

## Cars

OLDSMOBILE Cutlass '82, fully automatic, white, with sunroof in excellent condition. Price negotiable, cash. Tele. Regae Sadek, 3901216, 5-7 pm. (AT6-43001-3)

OLDSMOBILE Cutlass Supreme, 83 model in very good condition, KD1300, fixed price. Tele. Mr. Zaher 4843756, 4842752, 7.30am-4.30 pm. (AT1-43007-3)

PONY, 78 model, manual, silver grey colour, new radial tyres with AC compressor, in excellent condition. Owner leaving Kuwait KD200 ono. Tele. Garg 5623164, 8am-1pm only. (AT1-42991-2)

DODGE Imperial 1982, fully automatic, black beige interior, in good condition. KD1550, cash or KD 63 per month x26 by instalments. Tele. Ahmed, 3982575, 3989111 ext. 7662. (AT6-43003-3)

SUBARU 1800 GLF, 1981, manual, hatchback. Tele. 5640535, after 3 pm. (AT6-ML-TM-3)

TOYOTA Corolla 77, insured up to January '89, blue, with AC, radio, lady driven in good condition. KD250, ono. Tele. Mr. Francis, 5312000, 5388823, 9am-1pm. (AT5-42971-3)

FORD Lincoln Town car 1985, 4 doors, full options, automatic with AC in excellent condition, cash. Tele. Jaleel, 5510639, anytime. (AT6-43005-3)

MERCEDES 280 SE 1979, fully automatic, silver colour. In good condition. KD950. Tele. 5385094, 12 noon-4 pm. (AT6-43012-3)

MITSUBISHI Galant, 1983 model, with AC, manual, light green, in immaculate condition. KD600, negotiable. Cash. Tele. 2401610, 2-9pm only. (AT5-42992-3)

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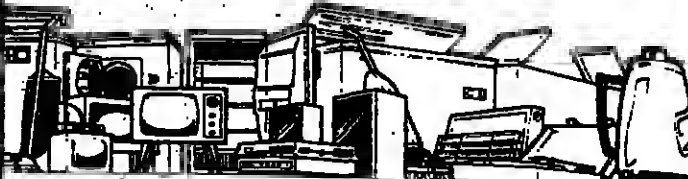
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SPORTS

ARAB TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1988

KARIUKI AND IMOH SCORE IMPRESSIVE VICTORIES

# Bubka fails to break world record

HELSINKI, Finland, July 1. (AP) Sergei Bubka blew it because the wind blew in all directions and the Olympic stadium crowd of 21,236 even booed the two-time Soviet pole vault world champion.

Bubka, who has broken almost 20 outdoor and indoor world records during his career and three weeks ago hiked the outdoor mark to 6.05 metres in Czechoslovakia, said before yesterday's World Games track meet that he felt he could do it again.

Difficult But he came up short in the gusty winds that often make pole vaulting difficult at Olympic stadium, winning the featured event of the IAAF Mobil Grand Prix meet at 5.70 metres.

Bubka, however, didn't blame the wind for his disappointing performance in the stadium where he was competing for the first time since winning the gold medal at the inaugural World Track and Field Championships in 1983.

"It wasn't the wind," he said. "It didn't bother me much. I don't know what went wrong. I have no explanations."

"I'm in top form. I've got a new pole that I like a lot and I should have jumped better to-



Bubka: booed by the crowd night. But I just didn't have it."

runnerup at 5.40. Bubka then failed three times at his next height, only Bubka was left in the pole vault competition. Atanas Tarev of Bulgaria was

impressive victories in the 3,000 metres steeplechase and men's 100 metres respectively.

Kariuki, the 1985 World Cup champion, ran the second fastest time this year when he clocked eight minutes 16.17 seconds. Imoh was untroubled to win the 100 metres in 10.25.

In the steeplechase, African champion Patrick Sang, who had been running easily alongside his teammate Kariuki in the main bunch, took the lead on the back straight of the penultimate lap.

Sang led Kariuki and East Germany's European champion Hagen Melzer through the bell, then, with 200 to go, Kariuki struck.

The free-striding Kariuki shot to the front and, although Melzer responded quickly, he could not catch the flying Kenyan.

Melzer, though, managed to cling to second place, ahead of Sang, clocking 8:17.28 to Sang's 8:18.33.

Imoh sped to victory in a race delayed by two false starts ahead of American Marty Krueke, who clocked 10.52.

Another American Brian Cooper, who is also a nationally-ranked long jumper, pulled up after 40 metres and limped to the finish. His right thigh was heavily bound before he left the track for

the dressing rooms.

World champion Tatiana Samolenko ran a perfectly-judged race to win the women's 3,000 metres ahead of her Soviet teammate Natalia Artemova.

Samolenko eased to the front in the final straight to win with consummate ease in 8:43.48. Artemova was second in 8:43.82.

Iceland's Einar Vilhjalmsen won the men's javelin ahead of a high-class field including Finnish world champion Seppo Raety and Czechoslovakia's world record holder Jan Zelezny.

Vilhjalmsen won with a best throw of 82.68 metres in a competition where the top four all bettered 80 metres. Raety was second with 82.34.

## Convincing

Britain's Paul Larkins defeated the experienced South African-born American Sydney Marce by almost a second in the men's 1,500 metres.

Larkins clocked 3:37.57 while Marce, finishing strongly, clocked 3:38.50.

East Germany's world record holder Petra Felke had a convincing win over Finland's 1983 world champion Tiina Lillak in the women's javelin. Felke had a best throw of 73.86 metres while Lillak's best was 66.26.



Cram: European 1,500 metres champion

## Bile to take on Cram in Bislett Dream Mile

OSLO, July 1. (Reuters) Abdi Bile, the 25-year-old Somali who swept to last year's world 1,500 metres championships, takes on the 1983 world champion Steve Cram in tomorrow's Dream Mile, the highlight of the Bislett Games Grand Prix athletics meeting.

Bile was decisively beaten by Said Aouita over 1,500 metres here last year but took full advantage of the Moroccan's absence to win gold at the Rome World Championships later in the year.

Aouita, who opted to run the 5,000 in preference to the 1,500 in Rome, has pulled out of yesterday's meeting.

## Decision

He also missed yesterday's World Games in Helsinki, citing injury and lack of form for his decision to withdraw.

Despite Aouita's absence, the field for the Dream Mile is brimming with talent and experience.

Bile showed his burning pace to full effect in Lausanne, Switzerland, last Friday when he defeated twice Olympic 1,500 metres champion Seb Coe of Britain over 800 metres.

In addition to Cram, the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion, Britain will be represented by world 800 metres silver medalist Peter Elliott and the promising Steve Crabb.

New Zealand's John Walker and American Steve Scott, the only two people to have run more than 100 sub-four minute miles, are also in the 10-strong field.

Norway's world champion Ingrid Kristiansen seeks revenge in the women's 10,000 metres for a defeat by Britain's Liz McColgan in Belfast on Monday.

The Norwegian press have been promoting this event as a grudge match and Kristiansen and McColgan have been duly obliging with their quotes.

The time doesn't matter," Kristiansen told a news conference this week. "I have only one aim - to win."

McColgan retorted in the Norwegian Daily Verdens Gang today: "My aim is to beat Ingrid Kristiansen twice in a week and I think I am going to do it."

Sweden's world champion Patrik Sjoberg has entered for the men's high jump but a twisted ankle has cast some doubt over his participation.

Sjoberg though was optimistic. "There's a 90 per cent chance I will be there," he said.

The world women's high jump champion, Bulgarian Stefka Kostadinova, has, however, withdrawn with an unspecified injury.

## Kookaburra and Bengal to meet in 12m final

LULEA, Sweden, July 1. (Reuters) Kookaburra III of Australia and Bengal III of yesterday employed superior fresh-wind tactics to reach tomorrow's final of the World 12-metre Yachting Championship.

Kookaburra continued its unbeaten race record with wins over New Sweden and its own sister Kookaburra II, renamed Nordstjeran under a sponsorship deal.

The victory over Nordstjeran, with America's Cup champion Dennis Conner at the helm, was sweet revenge for Kookaburra skipper Peter Gilmour who lost the Cup to Conner last year off Fremantle, Australia.

The stronger the breezes are out there, the happier I am," Gilmour said, referring to the steady 15-knot winds which made for perfect conditions. "I am happy to take on anyone."

Bengal III, skippered by veteran Australian Skip Lisman, capitalised on the steady breezes to conquer British entrant Crusader 88 for his fifth match race win in the semifinal campaign.

The former Australia III, one of the yachts built by Australian Alan Bond for last year's unsuccessful America's Cup defence, is now owned by Japanese entrepreneur Masakazu Kobayashi.

## Declared

Outsider New Sweden, also in contention for the final, lost to Kookaburra in a replay of the duel it won on Tuesday, but which was declared void overnight by the competition jury.

The jury ruled that the Australian yacht had been unfairly disadvantaged by a course change made necessary by veering winds.

New Sweden skipper Olle Jobnsson was philosophical about the loss of a semifinal win in the jury room, a ruling which probably deprived him of a place in tomorrow's final.

"There is nothing we can do about it. Those are the rules," he said.

The Swedes ended up with five semifinal wins, but Bengal's superior performance in the last week's fleet races earned it the right to challenge Kookaburra in the final.

In yesterday's Kookaburra-Nordstjeran duel, both started well and Conner was in the lead round the first two marks of the seven-leg, 12-nautical mile course.

But Gilmour eased out into the lead on the second beat, finding the best of the steady winds on the left side of the course.

Conner managed to keep up with Gilmour during the race's three spinnaker runs but the Swede proved his downfall.

Today was a rest day. Bengal III and Kookaburra III meet tomorrow in a best-of-three match contest.

## Gardner 9th in Belgian GP practice

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, July 1. (Reuters) A disappointing first practice session in poor weather left Australian world 500cc motorcycle champion Wayne Gardner wondering whether there was still a chance he could win Sunday's Belgian Grand Prix.

The practice session was run in pouring rain and Gardner finished a distant ninth, a blow to his confidence which was finally restored by scoring his first win of the season in the Dutch Grand Prix last week.

Gardner had felt the problems with his hard-handling Honda bike were finally over. But he shook his head in despair when he drove into the pits after today's practice.

"I had carburation problems all along," he said after explaining the erratic behaviour of the bike to his mechanics.

The Australian added that the hilly Francorchamps track was still perilous despite safety work carried out after the cancellation of last year's Grand Prix.

## Ahead

"It has improved a bit, but it's still dangerous," he said.

American Suzuki rider Kevin Schwantz, who has already won the races in Japan and West Germany, took provisional pole position, more than one second ahead of France's Christian Sarron, known for his wet-weather skills.

And the Frenchman honoured that reputation by constantly bettering his time as the weather grew worse during the 45-minute session.

World standings leader Eddie Lawson, riding a Yamaha, is currently in this spot ahead of fellow-American Randy Mamola, winner here two years ago.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

### Holman takes Montreal to victory over Atlanta

NEW YORK, July 1. (AP) Brian Holman, who will never forget his Major League debut, always will remember his second game, too.

"This is the sweetest one I've ever had," Holman said last night after pitching a five-hit shutout for his first victory as the Montreal Expos beat the Atlanta Braves 6-0. "This is one you don't forget."

Holman, a 23-year-old right-hander who was called up last week to replace suspended pitcher Floyd Youmans, struck out five and walked two. Floyd? "After failing to survive the fourth inning in his debut last Saturday against Pittsburgh," Holman allowed only five singles, three of them in the last two innings.

Montreal got its first run off Tom Glavine, 3-9, in the fourth inning when Andres Galaraga led off with a double, took third on Hubie Brooks' grounder and, after Tim Lincecum walked, scored on a sacrifice fly by Nelson Santovenia.

Holman protected the slim lead until the Expos scored five times in the seventh.

Mets 12, Astros 6

Darryl Strawberry tied for the NL lead with his 19th homer, a two-run shot, and also singled, tripled and scored four times.

Howard Johnson had three hits and four RBI. Bob Ojeda yielded five hits and four runs, two of them unearned, in 7-2-3 innings.

Reds 4, Padres 3

Pinch hitter Tracy Jones drew a two-out, bases-loaded walk from Mark Davis to force in the winning run in the 10th inning. Davis gave up a two-out single to Barry Larkin, then walked Kai Daniels on four pitches, Chris Sabo on a full count and Jones, batting for Paul O'Neill, on four pitches.

Tommy John just keeps on pitching and winning at the ripe old age of 45.

"He's unbelievable, what else can I say?" said New York manager Lou Piniella last night after John, with home run help from Jack Clark and relief help from Dave Righetti, pitched the Yankees to a 5-3 victory over the Chicago White Sox in the only American League game.

John boosted his record to 6-2 and notched the 283rd triumph of his career, which goes way back to 1977 and 1978, when John was pitching for the Los Angeles Dodgers and Piniella was hitting for the Yankees.

Piniella was asked if he thought John could win 300 games.

"He might win 350," the manager responded without batting an eye.

John worked into the seventh inning against the White Sox, allowing three runs and eight hits. He walked only one batter and struck out three but had to work out a first-inning jam.

Gary Redus led off with a double and Steve Lyons walked as John fell behind the two batters. Both runners moved up on a wild pitch. John then struck out Harold Baines, got Greg Walker to line out and fanned Dave Gallagher to end the inning.

Clark also helped the club yesterday. He drew a walk in the sixth inning to start a rally in which Rafael Santana, Joel Skinner and Willie Randolph each drove in a run to make a loser of starter Dave Lapoint, 6-8.

## FIFA ban Mexico for two years

ZURICH, July 1. (Reuters) The International Football Federation (FIFA) yesterday banned Mexico from all international soccer competitions for two years, throwing the Mexicans out of the 1990 World Cup and this year's Seoul Olympics.

FIFA's executive committee imposed the suspension for cheating, after Mexico fielded four over-age players in a qualifying tournament for the World Youth Championship in Guatemala City last April.

Hosted The ban was the most severe of its sort ever imposed by FIFA, soccer's world governing body.

Mexico, which hosted the last World Cup in 1986, cannot now compete in the qualifying tournaments for the 1990 World Cup in Italy, nor play in this year's Olympic competition for which it had qualified.

Mexico is also banned from the finals of the World Youth Championship in Saudi Arabia, where the vacant place will be taken by the United States, and from the next under-16 championship.

There is no appeal against the ban but Mexico can still play friendly matches and its clubs



Sanchez says Mexican reaction should not be aggressive

can continue to play internationally, FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni told reporters.

Mexico's representative on the executive committee, Guillermo Canedo, left the meeting while the issue was discussed, FIFA

officials said. Canedo later refused to comment on the ban.

Honduras was banned for a similar offence in 1981, but only from youth competitions. North Korea's youth team received a two-year ban in November 1982.

## US on verge of staging World Cup

ZURICH, July 1. (Reuters) The prospect of the United States, the one major nation where soccer is still not a principal sport, hosting the World Cup finals was unthinkable just a few years ago.

But on Monday FIFA, soccer's world governing body, is expected to mark America's Independence Day by awarding the 1994 finals to the United States.

FIFA's 21-man executive committee has to choose between the United States, Brazil and Morocco as hosts for the 1994 tournament. American officials admit to being "quietly confident" about their chances.

Despite its rich soccer tradition, debt-ridden Brazil would face even greater financial

problems by staging a five-week, 24-nation football extravaganza which is what the World Cup has become under FIFA's Brazilian president Joao Havelange.

Havelange, who will not vote in Monday's ballot, is also at loggerheads with Octavio Pinto Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Football Confederation. Bids have been known to founder on such feuds in the past.

## Vast

Morocco's King Hassan has promised to underwrite much of the cost of staging the World Cup from his own vast personal fortune.

But his country, which made an impression as a rapidly improving soccer nation at the

1986 World Cup finals in Mexico, would have to build almost all the necessary facilities from scratch.

Few countries have the infrastructure to accommodate and absorb the massive organisation of a World Cup since the final series was expanded to 24 competing nations in 1982.

The United States can. It is offering a choice of 17 stadiums dotted all over the country, more than twice the minimum required by FIFA.

As the world's biggest consumer market, it is also the most attractive host for the multi-national companies which underpin FIFA's activities with multi-million dollar sponsorships.

## Chinese clinch basketball title

BEIJING, July 1. (AP) China's national team beat the Soviet national "B" team 82-64 Wednesday to capture an eight-team women's basketball tournament in Wuhan, central China.

China, bronze medalist in the 1984 Olympics, opened up an early lead, and was ahead 55-39 at halftime. China was led by 2.04-metre (6-foot, 8-inch) centre Zheng Haixia with 21 points.

Poland gained third place by edging a Chinese youth team 70-67 after being down 40-35 at halftime.

Fifth place went to Romania, which downed Stanford University from the United States 63-54. The US women led 32-30 at halftime.

## AG&P and Pinoy set to reach Kapilku finals

By Gail Seery

AS the 1988 Kapilku basketball tournament rumbles towards the close of the elimination rounds, both AG&P in Group A and Pinoy Restaurant in Group B are unbeaten and look set to go to the finals.

In Group A, Arab-Tel and Mabuhay have to settle it between them as to who plays in the next stage, and in Group B the choice lies between last year's champions KPBC and Wood Group.

## Default

In yesterday's matches at the Keifan stadium, KPBC took their game against Canada Dry by default, when the latter team, who had yet to win a game, failed to turn up. Wood Group beat Alexco by 107 points to 99. Principal scorers for Wood were L and T Enriquez with 25 points and Celso Tundes with 23. For Alexco, Saguisin scored 34, Suarez scored 28 and Saure with 16.

Mabuhay beat Safeway by 96 to 72. Principal scorers for Mabuhay were Reyes with 24, Corpuz with 21, and Babiera with 13. For Safeway the principal scorers were Ocampo with 23, Viray with 17 and Saldua with 12.

Pinoy Restaurant thrashed



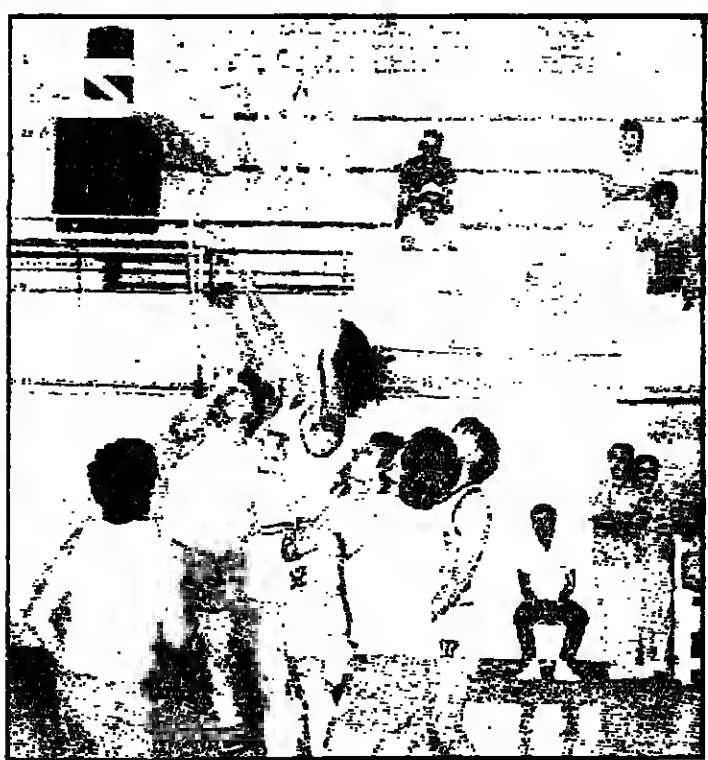
Alexco players try to stop Tuadlea from scoring.

Kay by 135:74. Principal scorers for Pinoy were Garcia with 25, and Casilao and Repollo with 20. For Kay, Quizon scored 23, Velayo 22, and Lago 11.

Arab-Tel took a well deserved 102 to 93 win over Cape in the final match of the day. For Arab-

Tel, Bustria scored 16, Valencia took 21 and Domingo scored 14. Principal scorers for Cape were Narong with 39, Cuarema with 17 and Tahil with 9. A full account of this last game will be given in tomorrow's paper.

Team standings after yesterday's matches:



A Wood Group takes the rebound. (Photos by Raad Quteina)

Group A	Wnn	Lost	Group B	Wnn	Lost
AG&P	5	0	Pinoy Restaurant	5	0
Arab-Tel	4	1	KPBC	4	1
Mabuhay	3	1	Wood Group	4	1
Safeway	2	3	Kuwait Regency	3	2
Cape	2	3	Alexco	2	3
KFTC	0	4	RIC	2	3
Al Sebah Chips	0	4	Canada Dry	0	5
			Kay	0	5

## Greece bids for 1996 Olympics

ATHENS, July 1. (Reuters) Greece, birthplace of the Olympic Games and site of their modern revival in 1896, made an official bid on Wednesday to stage the centennial Olympics in 1996.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu announced that his socialist government, the National Olympic Committee and the city of Athens would work together to ensure the "dream of all Greeks."

Papandreu was addressing an open-air banquet for the president of the Swiss-based International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, held beneath the ancient hilltop temples of the Acropolis.

## Importance

Greek officials are fighting hard to win the summer Games in 1996. Papandreu underlined the importance he attached to the Olympics last week by putting his 36-year-old son George in charge of preparing for the event.

The Olympics originated in Greece in the 8th-century BC and were held every four years until 394 A.D. They were revived in 1896 when the first modern Games were held in Athens.

Samaranch told an earlier news conference: "If you do a good job, I can assure you Athens will host the 1996 Olympics."



